

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION TO ISSUE PAUL ROBESON COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

## HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution, with Mr. PALLONE, expressing the Sense of Congress that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that a commemorative stamp be issued in honor of Paul Leroy Robeson's centennial birthday, April 9, 1998.

Few Americans can surpass the contributions of such an extraordinary man. Robeson was a fearless advocate for the cause of human dignity and justice, both in the United States and throughout the world. As an actor, singer, athlete, lawyer, and activist, Paul Robeson inspired the spirit and lives of millions of people.

The United States Government desperately tried to silence Paul Robeson during the repressive McCarthy era. The State Department revoked his passport for some pro-Soviet statements, and the House Committee on Un-American Activities attacked him. But Paul Robeson continued to speak out on behalf of freedom and civil rights.

To commemorate the centennial of his birthday, April 9, 1998, the Paul Robeson 100th Birthday Committee launched a national grassroots petition drive to ask the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee to issue a Paul Robeson postage stamp. The Campaign collected nearly 90,000 letters and signatures in behalf of this request. Numerous Members of the 105th Congress also signed letters to the Citizens Advisory Committee in support of the stamp.

Despite this outpouring of enthusiasm, the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee turned down the request. Our Resolution expresses the Sense of Congress that our country should honor Paul Robeson with the issuance of a commemorative stamp.

Thousands of people will mark Robeson's 100th birthday with celebrations across the country. But this accomplished American may not be well-known to younger generations. The issuance of such a stamp would not only be a fitting tribute to Paul Robeson, but also an excellent opportunity to educate new generations about his contributions to the arts, politics, sports, and the movement for social justice.

I urge Members of Congress to join me and Congressman PALLONE in honoring Paul Robeson and his legacy in American history by cosponsoring this Resolution.

## HONORING THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. COMMUNITY CENTER

## HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center in Houston as it celebrates its 30th anniversary on April 4, 1998.

Begun by dedicated VISTA volunteers and community leaders in the 1960s, the King Center has grown into a multi-purpose facility that meets a wide range of needs, including day care, delinquency prevention, education, food and clothing emergency assistance, housing for the homeless, assistance for abused or neglected babies and children, and senior citizen support groups.

I salute all who have contributed to the success of the center, especially Executive Director Madgeleean Bush and the center's founders who had the vision, courage, and commitment to turn their dream into reality: Elizabeth Hardesty, the late Eugene Hardesty, the late Moses Leroy, Dr. Hardy Loe, Bob Newman, the late Barbara Russell, Ben Russell, Millie Simon, and the late Will Simon.

The history of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center dates to a definitive study on low-income housing in Houston conducted in the early 1960s by the Houston Council on Human Relations. This study found pockets of intense poverty in Houston. As a result, the Council sponsored VISTA volunteers to work in these areas. One of these volunteers was Bob Newman, who was assigned to the third ward area. To help him, he was assigned a volunteer support team from the First Unitarian Church.

After several months in the neighborhood, Bob Newman arranged for a group of individuals to discuss the development of a community center. After a series of Tuesday night meetings, the founding group of seven rented a store front building at the corner of Sampson and Drew, and what was then known as the Sampson Street Center began its work. On the night that Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated in Memphis, the group met and voted to change the center's name to honor the fallen civil rights leader.

While the outside volunteers provided invaluable assistance, they quickly realized that the Center would only succeed with the support of neighborhood residents. Only residents truly understood the problems and could bring about the changes needed to solve them. So they began an active and successful outreach to build support in the neighborhood. An election was held to establish a neighborhood board of directors. And residents began organizing and staffing programs that addressed their immediate needs.

The priorities of the center echoed the many concerns of the neighborhood—the needs of

children who needed a place to go while their parents worked, or teenagers with seemingly no direction and nothing to do, of adults who needed the chance at further education and job training.

Grandmothers, aunts, and sisters, staffed a day care center. Neighborhood cleanup and rat eradication programs were started. Volunteers began an adult education program aimed at an eventual GED. Upholstery and ceramic classes were offered.

It quickly became obvious that volunteers could only do so much and that staffing would be required. A grant, arranged by Bob Woodson of the Unitarian Service Committee, made it possible to hire Ms. Ollie Hollies to work the Day Care Center, and shortly after, Madge Bush was hired to become the director of the King Center.

Space, always a problem, became critical as the programs grew. Houston had become eligible for Model Cities monies, and in 1974 a classroom building was built on King Center land with a Model Cities grant. This added space increased the day care program's capacity. Over the years, other programs were established: a halfway house for youngsters in trouble; food baskets and food collections for the needy; toy collections for children; and a senior citizen support program in a separate building with kitchen facilities that the seniors support themselves through quilting and Friday night fish dinner sales.

In 1990, the Mickey Leland Crisis Nursery was added to provide 24-hour-care for abused or neglected children and babies. Other vital services include programs such as sports, tutorial and counseling to combat delinquency and drugs and an alternative school, supported by the Houston Independent School District, for elementary age students who are having difficulties in a regular school environment. In addition, construction is under way on 16 family housing units in a project that will also include counseling, job training, and other services to help families.

Today, through the dedication and hard work of Madgeleean Bush, the staff, and volunteers, the King Center is alive and well. In every challenge, Madge sees hopes for a solution, and she inspires others to join her in the effort. I salute everyone involved with the Martin Luther King, Jr. Community Center throughout its 30 years of service and thank them for all that they have done to make Houston a better and more caring place.

## U.S. OIL RESERVES—BUY HIGH, SELL LOW?

## HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Energy is about to sell off more

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

than \$207 million worth of oil owned by U.S. taxpayers from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. At today's low prices, that means the United States would dump about 20 million barrels of oil on a market already awash with oversupply.

Congress created the Reserve in 1975 to avoid the devastating effects on our national security and our economy that could be caused by the kind of shortages that occurred when other oil-producing countries stopped producing in order to drive up the price of oil and gas.

Last year, Congress directed the DOE to sell over \$200 million worth of oil—essentially covering the cost of operating the Reserve. But shouldn't we think about the wisdom of proceeding with this plan at this time?

Isn't it foolish to liquidate federal oil reserves now, when oil and gas are selling at very low prices? Even if the price of oil rebounds this year, we would still be selling these federal assets for far less than the \$27 to \$30 per barrel it cost us to acquire them. Secretary of Energy Federico Pena agrees, noting, "This is the worst time to be selling oil out of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve." Good economics would suggest that we buy oil for the Reserve now—not sell it.

On March 26, the Senate accepted an amendment to its supplemental appropriations bill to rescind the sale. The House bill passed earlier this week does not rescind the sale. On behalf of taxpayers who stand to lose millions in this unwise liquidation proceeds, I would hope that the House conferees will accept the Senate position in Conference.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE  
FRED AND MRS. ANNE ANDERSON

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Fred and Mrs. Anne Anderson of Loveland, Colorado. Fred and Anne are being honored April 1 by the National Multiple Sclerosis Society with the 1998 Hope Award at the fourth annual Dinner of Champions. April 1 is a very special anniversary for the couple as this was the date Fred proposed to Anne 44 years ago, so it is especially poignant that the community chose this date to honor this dedicated couple for their volunteer service.

As residents of the community for four decades, and parents of four children, the Andersons have spent an enormous amount of time contributing to the political and local community. To name just some of the organizations they worked for include the Boy Scouts, their children's schools, youth football, church, library, McKee Medical Center, Rotary, Jaycees, PEO, and foundations.

Fred, who served in the Colorado State Senate for 16 years, including a time as Senate President, is well known for his expertise on Colorado water issues. His knowledge has been invaluable to the citizens of the region and state. Anne has served as co-chair of United Way with Fred, and board member of

public television's Channel 6. Together, they signed up to work hard for the National MS Society when one of their children, Kate, was diagnosed with the disease, chairing the first Dinner of Champions.

The Andersons are a good example of Americans who are generous and caring. "They would do anything for any person who needed a hand," said Cindy Bean, development manager for the National MS Society. As a personal friend of the Andersons, I know this statement to be true. Fred and Anne are two people who are working to make this a better world.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1757,  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND  
RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 26, 1998*

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report. The United Nations Reform Act is an important first step in bringing this institution in line with what America expects of it, and achieving the goals of the Kassebaum-Solomon amendment which began our withholding of a portion of our U.N. dues. Last year, I introduced the United Nations Accountability Act to force reforms at the U.N. before any arrears could be paid to that body. This measure would go far in accomplishing that goal by providing the funds in three tranches, but payment of each tranche would be contingent on certain specified reforms accomplished at the United Nations.

The U.S.'s dues assessment must be lowered from the current 25 percent to 22 percent immediately, and to 20 percent by the year 2000. For too long, the U.S. has been paying a disproportionate share of the U.N.'s expenses, and other countries have been getting off without paying their fair share.

The bill also requires that our assessment for peacekeeping activities be reduced to 25 percent, and most importantly that our in-kind military contributions to U.N. peacekeeping missions be credited against our assessment. Last year I supported an amendment by the gentleman from Maryland—Mr. BARTLETT—to require money we spent in the past for this purpose be applied to our arrearage. Unfortunately, a majority of the House opposed that effort. I can understand why—the Administration promised and the Congress appropriated this money without first demanding reimbursement, and it would be difficult to retroactively correct that foolish mistake. But we must make sure that we get compensation in the future. Administration officials and Members of Congress must remember that it is not our money they are promising to Kofi Annan, it belongs to the people of this country, and they deserve full value for it.

There are other important institutional reforms in this bill that deserve our support. There are procurement reforms that ensure that contracts will be let fairly and openly and not to the friends of the U.N. officials awarding them. There will finally be a merit-based per-

sonnel system at the U.N. to end the rampant cronyism there. The United States—as the largest contributor to the U.N.—will be ensured of a seat on the U.N.'s budget committee. The bloated staffing levels will be cut. And a report will be required on efforts to ensure that our ally Israel has the same opportunity to serve on the Security Council as every other member state.

Now that the reforms have been required by Congress, the next step must be enforcing them. I must say that I would have preferred the enforcement procedure of the United Nations Accountability Act—requiring a second vote by Congress to approve the reforms. Instead the Administration has to certify that the U.N. has indeed made the required reforms—not just making progress, but actually accomplishing them. Congress now has the duty to keep both U.N. and the Administration honest. I will do my best to do so, and if any certification is made that is in conflict with the facts, I will lead the effort to block further appropriations.

THE DISABLED VETERANS' SPECIAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS  
ACT OF 1998—H.R. 3619

**HON. LANE EVANS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Disabled Veterans' Special Housing Improvements Act of 1998. This legislation will provide our most severely disabled veterans with a much needed increase in the amount of the one-time grant they may receive in order to obtain or adapt special housing to meet their unique needs. Only a small number of service-connected veterans are so disabled that they qualify to receive a grant to obtain suitable housing. Most are required to use a wheelchair for mobility. During the past ten years, the purchasing power of this grant has been allowed to erode by almost one-third.

The Disabled Veterans' Special Housing Improvements Act of 1998 was prompted by a call to my office from a severely disabled veteran. This veteran reported that while he had been approved for a one-time grant from the Department of Veterans Affairs to modify his home to meet the requirements of his service-connected disabilities, the cost of the needed adaptations far exceeded the amount of the grant. There was a simple reason for this fact. The grant amount for veterans which had been regularly increased between 1969 and 1988 has been frozen since 1988.

The grant available under this program amount is limited to 50% of the actual cost of the modifications or purchase. Nonetheless, almost 95% of the veterans who qualify for this benefit receive the maximum grant. The legislation I am introducing today makes up for years of neglect. It will restore the purchasing power of the grant to reflect the current cost of housing. In order to avoid repeating the neglect of the past ten years, the legislation will also index the grant to the cost of new construction in future years.



In addition, this legislation has been recommended by the Independent Budget and the many veterans service organizations who participate in preparing that document. Our most severely disabled veterans have earned the right to live in a safe, secure home, specially adapted to meet their needs. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

# HONORING NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DAY

**HON. KEN BENTSEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize National Community Economic Development Day (National CED Day), which will be celebrated by community development corporations (CDCs) across the country on Wednesday, April 8, 1998.

This third annual event, held during National Community Development Week and sponsored by the National Congress for Community Development (NCCED), recognizes the achievements of more than 2,500 CDCs working in America's low-income urban and rural communities. More than 800 NCCED members are actively involved in housing renovation and construction, real estate development, industrial and small business development, employment-generating activities, and other innovative programs to revitalize communities. More than 21 million people benefit from the work of CDCs.

This year's National CED Day theme, Community Empowerment Through Partnerships, underscores the benefits of building effective alliances between community and faith-based organizations, businesses, and state, local, and federal governments. Collectively, these partnerships work to foster a better social and economic quality of life for America's families. National CED Day gives CDCs the chance to form and expand productive partnerships with local businesses, corporations, banks, academic institutions and public officials, which strengthens the economic base of both urban and rural communities nationwide.

Community Development Corporations are good at what they do around the country and in Houston. They recognize the interrelated factors that cause economic decline. They evaluate the needs of each community and create plans for each neighborhood. They then develop comprehensive strategies for community economic development using entrepreneurial solutions, and they stay in the community for the long term.

Effective community development depends on all of us working together, developing and sharing good ideas, and bringing individual talents and resources to bear addressing the economic challenges facing our families and our communities.

Mr. Speaker, I commend all involved with National Community Economic Development Day and the good work that CDCs have done in Houston and around the country. I look forward to continuing to work together in this crucial effort.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### 1998 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. GEORGE MILLER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 31, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3579) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes:

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, the House Report accompanying the Supplemental Appropriations bill contains a little-noticed section that could cost taxpayers many millions of dollars in revenues from public lands in the Gulf of Mexico.

Technological advances in recent years have made it much cheaper to find and produce oil and gas in what was formerly considered "deep water" in the Gulf. In 1995, the Congress unwisely passed a Deepwater Royalty "holiday" to stimulate oil companies (most of whom were already enormously interested in deep water leases) to bid on these tracts. Here's how Congress provided that incentive: instead of charging royalties on oil and gas produced from these new leases, the oil companies would be given as much as 87.5 million barrels absolutely free! We have given away hundreds of millions, if not billions, of dollars in royalties from leases on public lands that the oil industry was already clamoring to bid on. It came as little surprise that companies are snapping up the royalty-free leases and paying higher than normal front end bonuses to acquire them. Why wouldn't you pay more if you know you will get nearly 100 million barrels of production royalty-free?

Thanks to improved technology and cheaper production costs, oil exploration and production in the Gulf are booming. As reported in Forbes magazine last year, Gulf of Mexico deepwater development costs have dropped to as little as \$3 per barrel, one-third the level in 1987.

This is great news for the oil industry, but might not be quite so good a bargain for the taxpayers who own the oil and gas. The Minerals Management Service, which oversees offshore production, wants to look at possibly raising the royalty rates on the holiday leases once royalties do begin to apply in an effort to determine whether or not the public is actually receiving fair market value on its oil and gas. MMS is fully allowed to take such corrective action under the 1995 law that gave away the leases royalty-free.

But the oil industry, enjoying the benefits of the 1995 law and flush with money from Gulf leases, now wants to curtail the government's legal right to make adjustments to ensure the public's financial interest is fully protected. The House Appropriations Committee's Report on the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill includes language to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from making any changes to the lease terms. This language undermines the Secretary's authority to set terms that guarantee the taxpayer receives fair market value on the sale of its mineral resources.

Congress should be protecting the public's right to receive a fair return—not tying the hands of the Interior Department when it is attempting to secure fair market value for the taxpayers. This Report language is irrelevant to the Emergency Supplemental and, by revising the authority granted Interior in the 1995 law, constitutes an indirect effort to legislate on an appropriations bill.

I would hope such instructions are not included in the Conference Report or the Statement of Managers. And I would recommend that Members oppose the Conference Report should it be included. If the weakening recommendation is in the Statement, the MMS should ignore this unwise effort to tamper with the law and shortchange taxpayers.

## TRIBUTE TO PHIL WALKER

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Phil Walker, a Fort Collins, Colorado, native and 40-year broadcaster for KCOL radio who has just been recognized as the Colorado Broadcasters Association Broadcast Citizen of the Year.

This annual award is given to an individual who displays an outstanding record of community citizenship. Phil was selected for his tremendous service during Fort Collins' 1997 devastating flood when he stayed on the air non-stop for four days, broadcasting relief coverage and directing emergency assistance.

However, Phil has been known to our community and his listeners long before last summer's flood. He started work at KCOL as a freshman at Fort Collins High School in 1957. Today, we start our weekday mornings at 6:00 a.m., hearing, "Good morning everyone! How's my city? on News Talk 1410 AM, Monday through Friday. What better way to wake up than to hear this cheerful greeting emanating from a man who loves and knows his city, my hometown.

Phil has been recognized as a visionary who constantly thinks about Fort Collins' future, but he also airs a very popular radio feature about the 200-year history of Fort Collins and northern Colorado, known as "Visions Along the Poudre." As he proudly states, "This is my hometown," obviously giving him great insight and knowledge of the area.

Phil has won numerous awards during his career including Best Regularly Scheduled Newscast by the Colorado Broadcasters Association in 1996; Best Broadcast Feature Writer in Colorado by the Society of Professional Journalists in 1994; and Best Radio Program in Colorado by the Broadcasters Association in 1980-83, 1989, and 1991-96; was chosen as the "Best Local Author" in the annual Coloradoan poll four years in a row for "Visions Along the Poudre Valley"; President's Award by the Fort Collins Historical Society in 1996; and this year, was chosen as the Honorary Historian for Larimer County by the Larimer County Commissioners.

His community involvement is extensive as well, including being the founding member of

the NewWestFest committee; creator of the Annual Community Carolfest held during Christmas; administrator of the town's 4th of July fireworks display for 15 years; established a fundraising program for the Fort Collins Museum; master of ceremonies for many charitable events; and was recently the Honorary Chairman of Riverfest, the annual celebration of the Poudre River.

Recalling a conversation he had with his father as a youngster, he asked his dad, "Why are you doing all this volunteer work? You don't get paid for doing it?"

His dad responded, "Well, it's my turn." Phil asked, "What does that mean," to which his dad said, "If you keep your nose clean and live in this town for about forty more years, you'll know what it means."

"Well, it's been forty years and I know what he meant," said Phil.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to this very hardworking, civic-minded, selfless man who has contributed so much to this community. The Colorado Broadcasters "Broadcast Citizen of the Year" award is much deserved. He embodies the true American spirit.

#### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES OPPOSES H.R. 695, THE SAFE ACT

##### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know every major police organization in the United States, representing millions of Americans strongly opposes H.R. 695. Now our veterans have joined their efforts to defeat the bill. I have included in the RECORD today a letter from the VFW which outlines their opposition to H.R. 695, the SAFE Act.

The 2.1 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars believe that the version of the bill reported by the Committees on Judiciary, International Relations and Commerce will be detrimental to our national security and law enforcement.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, February 17, 1998.

Hon. Gerald B. Solomon,  
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SOLOMON: On behalf of our 2.1 million members, the VFW thanks you for inviting us to the presentation you recently sponsored regarding the issue of encryption. We found the presentation to be extremely informative and persuasive.

Please be assured that the VFW fully agrees that there is a need for the law enforcement and intelligence communities to have an unfettered capability to counter terrorists and criminals, both domestic and foreign. We strongly support H.R. 695, the "Security and Freedom Through Encryption (SAFE) Act" as reported by the House National Security and Intelligence Committees, which calls for controlled government access through key recovery tools to decrypt information and communications that endanger our national security. We oppose the version of H.R. 695 reported by the Judiciary, International Relations and Commerce Com-

mittees because they failed to incorporate essential key recovery language. As America moves forward into the 21st century it is absolutely essential that we have the ability to keep pace with those who intend to bring us harm.

Again, thank you for inviting us to a most stimulating presentation. We look forward to working with you on this issue.

Sincerely,

KENNETH A. STEADMAN,  
Executive Director.

#### IN HONOR OF THE OPENING OF EDISON INTERNATIONAL FIELD OF ANAHEIM AND OPENING DAY OF THE ANAHEIM ANGELS BASEBALL SEASON, APRIL 1, 1998

##### HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I would like to join you in celebrating the opening of Edison International Field of Anaheim and the opening day of the Anaheim Angels baseball season. When the first ball is thrown out on the field tonight, we will be part of the history of this great American sport—baseball.

Baseball has been a part of our American history from the 19th century. From its earliest beginning, baseball has captivated the American audience in a most remarkable way. Baseball is synonymous with America. It is as American as the Fourth of July, apple pie, and the Star Spangled Banner.

Nothing has captured the imagination of America's young and old, as baseball. How many little leaguers dream of playing one day in the major leagues, the bright lights shining down on the field, the crowds cheering as a runner slides into home base. Baseball is our national pastime. We, as Americans, are proud of this sport. And, some of our greatest American heroes, have been baseball players—Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Mickey Mantle, Joe DiMaggio, Jackie Robinson.

Tonight, we again celebrate this most American of traditions. The new Edison Field has brought state of the art facilities to Orange County. With the new additions of seating for over 45,050 fans, a total of 108 executive style boxes and new dining facilities, the Edison Field stadium will continue to draw record crowds to see their favorite team, the Anaheim Angels play. It is so exciting to have this excellent team of baseball players representing Anaheim. We are so fortunate to have such a talented baseball team right here in Orange County.

Best wishes for a winning season!

#### HONORING HEAR O'ISRAEL OF HOUSTON, TX

##### HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize a valued organization within the Houston

community, Hear O'Israel, which is sponsoring Listen to the Cries of the Children National during the month of April 1998. Hear O'Israel works to make a difference in the lives of the disabled, battered and abused women, the elderly and young people across Houston. They work to give these men and women a stronger sense of self-worth and instill in them the need to treat others with compassion and respect. The following resolution approved by the Houston City Council demonstrates the high regard for Hear O'Israel in our community.

#### A RESOLUTION

##### LISTEN TO THE CRIES OF THE CHILDREN NATIONAL

Hear O'Israel International, Inc., a non-profit, non-denominational organization will sponsor Listen to the Cries of the Children National during the month of April 1998. Listen to the Cries of the Children National is designed to strengthen unity among families and enhance public awareness of the negative consequences that alcohol and drug abuse, family violence, child abuse, and gang activity have on children.

The Listen to the Cries of the Children National campaign will call attention to the plight of children around the world who are abused, neglected, physically challenged, or who do not have access to adequate food, shelter, clothing, and health care and are crying out for help. As a symbol of compassion for suffering children, Hear O'Israel International, Inc. will encourage supporters to turn on their automobile headlights and wear white ribbons during the observance.

The Mayor and the City Council of the City of Houston do hereby salute Hear O'Israel International, Inc. for its efforts to improve and enhance the quality of life for our children, and extend best wishes for a successful and rewarding campaign.

Approved by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Houston this 26th day of March, 1998. A.D.

#### HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF HERSCHEL MULLINS

##### HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Herschel Mullins for marking his 60th anniversary as owner and founder of Mullins Jewelry.

On March 1, 1938, Mr. Mullins bought the business from the man for whom he worked as an apprentice for two years. Raised on a farm in the Florence community, Mr. Mullins traded in farming for repairing and selling clocks and jewelry. His love of working on clocks was a trait he inherited from his father.

A little over a year later, on July 5, 1939, Mr. Mullins married Mildred Alsop. Today, they have three sons, Charles, James and Thurman, nine grandchildren and one great-granddaughter. Mullins Jewelry is one of few remaining family owned and operated businesses. His wife, sons and their wives and grandchildren work with him. The business, located on the South side of the square in Murfreesboro, needs no advertisements; it is sustained by word-of-mouth.

In addition to contributing to local commerce, Mr. Mullins has also contributed to his



country and community. During World War II, he worked on aircraft instruments at Sky Harbor and Smyrna Air Force Base. Mr. Mullins has been involved in many local and civic activities, serving as past president of the Blackman Community Club and member of the Optimist club, March of Dimes fundraising committee and downtown improvement committees. He is a lifelong member of the Florence Church of Christ, where he serves as an elder.

Again, Mr. Mullins, congratulations on 60 years of successfully operating your family business. May the days to come be filled with the happiness of family and friends. Thank you for the contributions you have made to your country and the communities of Rutherford County.

#### ON THE INTRODUCTION (BY REQUEST) OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND AMENDMENTS OF 1998

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing by request of the Administration, along with the Chairwoman of the Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit Subcommittee, Mrs. ROUKEMA, the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Amendments of 1998.

The reauthorization of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund should be an important part of the Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit agenda this year. The CDFI fund was established to increase access to credit in distressed areas and to provide community development and financial services opportunities to disadvantaged people. Created in 1994, funds allocated to the CDFI Fund help leverage additional private capital used by CDFIs to revitalize neighborhoods, encourage and promote entrepreneurs, restore private market activity in distressed communities and empower local residents. The Administration's FY 1999 budget has requested \$125 million for the CDFI program and in concert with a reauthorization effort, we can improve and further empower the CDFI funded programs.

Demand for the CDFI funded programs has exceeded expectations. The Treasury Department has reported that requests for assistance in the first two rounds have been approximately \$500 million. Of the \$125 million requested by the Administration in FY 1998, only \$80 million was appropriated. This, along with the earlier appropriations, has barely scratched the surface of the need for the unique activities of the CDFI Fund and its sister program, funded with one-third of the appropriations, the Bank Enterprise Act (BEA).

I look forward to working with the Administration, Chairwoman ROUKEMA and other Members of the Banking Committee on a reauthorization of the CDFI. We do need to act soon to help the CDFI and BEA programs to go forward in the future with new initiatives

that can expand the CDFI Fund's tools for assisting community development financial institutions. CDFI provides seed money for the creation of jobs, brings capital into distressed communities, and lifts people out of poverty. With our efforts this year, we can maximize the benefits CDFIs can provide to underserved communities across the country.

A section-by-section of the bill follows:

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1998—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This section designates this legislation as the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Amendments Act of 1998 and provides a table of contents.

##### SECTION 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REFLECT STATUS OF THE FUND WITHIN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT; MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Subsection (a) amends the purpose section of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (the Act) to add language that clarifies that the purpose of the Act is to promote economic revitalization and community development not only through investment in community development financial institutions (CDFIs), but also through incentives to insured depository institutions under the Bank Enterprise Act of 1991.

Subsections (b) and (c) amend the Act to reflect the intent of subsequent appropriations provisions that made the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) a wholly owned government corporation within the Treasury Department. Technical amendments to the Act eliminate the concept of a presidentially appointed Administrator of the CDFI Fund, and, as with other Treasury programs, vest all of the duties and responsibilities of the CDFI Fund in the Secretary of the Treasury (subject to existing statutory delegation authority). The Secretary may appoint all officers and employees of the CDFI Fund, including a Director.

Subsection (c) also makes technical changes to clarify that the Inspector General of the Treasury Department is the Inspector General of the CDFI Fund.

##### SECTION 3. AMENDMENTS TO PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE FUND.

Subsection (a) makes minor changes to the Community Development Financial Institutions Awards Program (CDFI Program) administered by the CDFI Fund. The amendments provide that, for the training and technical assistance programs already authorized by the Act, the Fund may enter into cooperative agreements in addition to the other methods described.

Subsection (b) contains amendments clarifying the Bank Enterprise Act (BEA) Awards Program for insured depository institutions. The subsection provides technical amendments and clarifies that the Fund may provide assessment credits to insured depository institutions for increases in loans and other assistance provided to CDFIs. The provisions clarify the manner in which the Fund may take account of forms of assistance provided by insured depository institutions. In addition, the provisions permit the Fund to use alternative eligibility requirements to determine the definition of a "qualified distressed community." Current criteria are difficult to interpret and may exclude some insured depository institutions, particularly those serving rural areas, from participation in the BEA Program.

##### SECTION 4. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.

This section authorizes appropriations in such amounts as may be necessary for the CDFI Fund to carry out its responsibilities under the Act.

##### SECTION 5. AMENDMENTS TO THE SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.

Subtitle B of Title II of the Act currently provides the CDFI Fund with authority to administer a program to encourage states to implement small business "capital access programs" with participation of certain depository institutions. These "capital access programs" expand access to small business loans by creating a loan loss reserve, funded by the depository institution, the borrower, and the state. This reserve fund allows banks to make more difficult small business loans. The Fund, under the Small Business Capital Enhancement (SBCE) Program, could reimburse participating states for a portion of funds contributed to these loan loss reserve accounts.

The amendments made by section 5 remove statutory barriers that currently block the CDFI Fund from administering the SBCE Program. Subsection (a) allows CDFIs to participate in the SBCE Program. Subsection (b) removes the requirement that the SBCE Program receive a threshold appropriation before beginning operations. Finally, this section will allow the CDFI Fund (if the SBCE Program is operating) to reimburse participating states according to criteria established by the CDFI Fund in an amount up to 50 percent of the amount of contributions by the states, until funds made available for this purpose are expended. This permits the Fund to target reimbursements to states that have not yet established these programs or that have insufficient funds for effective programs.

#### BRONX COMMUNITY COLLEGE'S 20TH ANNUAL HALL OF FAME 10K RUN

**HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with joy that I rise to pay tribute to Bronx Community College, which will hold its 20th Anniversary Hall of Fame 10K Run on Saturday, May 2, 1998.

The Hall of Fame 10K Run was founded in 1978 by Bronx Community College's third President, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown. Its mission is to highlight the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, a national institution dedicated to those who have helped make America great.

The tradition continues, first under the leadership of Acting President, Dr. Leo A. Corbie and now under Dr. Carolyn G. Williams, the first woman President of Bronx Community College. Both Dr. Corbie and Dr. Williams have endorsed and follow the commitment made by Dr. Brown to promote physical well-being as well as higher education.

As one who has run the Hall of Fame 10K Run, I can attest that the excitement it generates brings the entire City together. It is a celebration and an affirmation of life. It feels wonderful to enable more than 400 people to have this experience—one that will change the lives of many of them. It is an honor for me

to join once again the hundreds of joyful people who will run along the Grand Concourse, University Avenue and West 181 Street and to savor the variety of their celebrations. There's no better way to see our Bronx community.

For its entire 19 years, Professor Henry A. Skinner has coordinated the Bronx Community College Hall of Fame 10K race, a healthy competition which brings together runners of all ages from the five boroughs of New York City. He is also the President of Unity and Strength, the organization of minority faculty, staff and administrators of Bronx Community College.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the individuals and participants who are making the Bronx Community College's 20th annual Hall of Fame 10K Run possible.

### THE SAFE ACT JEOPARDIZES ISRAEL'S SECURITY

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, approval of the SAFE Act, (H.R. 695) without key recovery will damage America's intelligence gathering capability. This is the reason the National Security and Intelligence Committees strongly oppose the bill.

When terrorist nations or terrorist organizations communicate we now possess the capability to intercept and decode those messages. However, if the SAFE Act becomes law our country will lose this capability. Approval of this bill would have grave consequences on Israel. First, since the bill effectively eliminates export controls on encryption technology it will weaken our ability to collect intelligence and as a result devalue the intelligence we share. Secondly, making unrestricted encryption technology available to terrorist organizations would jeopardize Israel's own intelligence capability.

When questioned about the effects of H.R. 695 (The SAFE Act) General Meir Dagan, Advisor to the Israeli Prime Minister on Counter Terrorism stated, "making unbreakable encryption software available would be the equivalent of shooting ourselves with our own gun!" And Major General David Ivry, Advisor to Israel's Minister of Defense said that, "we would encourage all of our friends in the United States to oppose the bill."

The proponents of this bill maintain that our enemies and Israel's enemies will eventually possess encryption technology. Even if true, it fails to explain why we should rush to place this technology in the hands of our enemies. Please give the United States, our allies and our friends the time to develop a strategy and countermeasures to address these new technologies by opposing the SAFE Act.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### THE EMPOWERMENT ZONE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, we have the opportunity to take another step closer to a goal that is close to our hearts—renewing investments in our cities and communities. Working closely with the administration, the leadership of numerous Federal agencies, State and local governments, and community residents, I am introducing the Empowerment Zone Enhancement Act of 1998.

The Empowerment Zone Enhancement Act expands on the successful empowerment zone (EZ) initiative we began in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1993. In 1993, OBRA created nine empowerment zone demonstration projects and 95 enterprise communities. In the 1997 Taxpayer Relief Act, we went one step further by authorizing the designation of 20 additional EZs and provided for tax incentives for these zones. However, the 1997 Act did not provide the flexible grant funding critical to assist distressed urban and rural communities develop and implement holistic revitalization programs. The bill I am introducing today would fulfill this major goal of the Empowerment Zone/Enterprise Community (EZ/EC) Initiative. Specifically, this bill provides for \$1.7 billion in grant funds over a 10-year period, \$1.5 billion for the urban zones and \$0.2 billion for the rural zones. The funds are channeled through the Title XX social services block grant and are in addition to current Title XX resources.

Despite the short existence of the EC/EZ Initiative, various elements for success have been identified. This initiative has not produced the intended benefits of creating economic opportunity, broad-based community partnerships and sustainable community development, but has also proven to be one in which local neighborhoods are encouraged to seek solutions to the problems of their community, rather than wait for Washington solutions.

Leveraging public sector resources to enable private-sector community investment is a fiscally responsible means of promoting community development and prosperity. The Empowerment Zone Enhancement Act is the next logical step in permitting the private sector to actively participate in this process of developing and implementing solutions. It is important and appropriate that we continue this process of rebuilding our communities.

### DISABLED VETERANS' AUTO- MOBILE ASSISTANCE IMPROVE- MENT ACT OF 1998, H.R. 3618

**HON. LANE EVANS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Disabled Veterans' Automobile Assistance Improvement Act of 1998. Severely

*April 1, 1998*

disabled veterans are eligible for a grant from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide or assist in providing an automobile or other conveyance.

The original intent of this program was to provide a grant which would enable a veteran to actually purchase a motor vehicle. The grant currently available is totally insufficient for that purpose. In 1971, the average cost of a new car was \$3,742 and the VA grant amount was \$2,800. In 1974, the average cost of a new car was \$4,440 and the VA grant was raised to \$3,300. By 1988, the average cost of a new car had increased to \$14,065 and the VA grant had increased to \$5,500. Today, the average cost of a new car is \$20,647, but the VA grant remains limited to \$5,500. These figures dramatically demonstrate the erosion of a benefit which is designed to assist disabled veterans in the purchase of a motor vehicle.

The Disabled Veterans' Automobile Assistance Improvement Act of 1998 will enable disabled veterans to qualify for a grant which will be increased to make up for the increased cost of automobiles over the last ten years and will index these amounts for future inflation. Our severely disabled veterans need assistance with the cost of motor vehicles which, due to the extent of the veterans' service-connected disabilities, frequently cost far more than the average cost of an automobile. This legislation will provide that assistance and I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

## HONORING DR. PAUL DRESCHNACK

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the work of one of my constituents, Dr. Paul Dreschnack. Dr. Dreschnack is a plastic surgeon who spends several weeks each year in India, voluntarily performing free operations on children born with facial defects.

I recently nominated Dr. Dreschnack and his mentor, Dr. Sharadkumar Dicksheet, for a Nobel Peace Prize. I would like to share with our colleagues the letter I submitted with their nomination application. I nominated these outstanding men because they embody the essence of humanitarianism. They have selflessly given their time, money, and energy to improve the lives of others.

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, I thank Dr. Dreschnack and Dr. Dicksheet for their tireless work. They are very worthy of this prestigious award and would uphold its tradition of outstanding recipients if it is awarded to them.

DEAR NOBEL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: It is my distinct privilege to bring before the Committee two physicians whose humanitarian contributions in the area of medicine have prompted me to submit their names for consideration as Nobel Prize Laureates.

I became acquainted with the work of Dr. Dicksheet and Dr. Dreschnack during a recent meeting with representatives from a local chapter of an international civic organization, the Rotary Club of Dunedin, North.



The story that unfolded over the next several hours could be subtitled by the headlines of some of the articles contained in their packet: "The Doctor's Heart: A New York Doctor Returns to India to Give His Life's Earnings Back"; "New Life to the Deformed"; "One Man, 20,000 Lives."

Most of us, as we mature and recognize that we have been the recipient of unearned blessings or talents in life, desire to give back to the community. Such is the motive driving both Dr. Dicksheet and Dr. Dreschnack. But their vision, the longevity and the largesse of their contributions sets them apart among men.

For thirty years, Dr. Sharad Dicksheet has spent approximately six months each year in the poorest regions of India, providing free surgery to those in need. He brings with him a small team of surgeons, often paying for their travel out of his own funds.

They arrive at one of the many Plastic Surgery Camps, or Shivers, as they are called. Year after year, the routine has been the same. By daybreak, hundreds of people have arrived, (some traveling hundreds of miles) to be evaluated for treatment. In recent years the number arriving at each site has often increased to over one-thousand people.

Time and resources dictate that only those deemed treatable can be assured of surgery. The patients are primarily cleft lip and cleft palate cases but include a variety of facial deformities, burn injuries, including burn contractures of joints, and deformed ears and eyes.

By nine o'clock, separate operating tables have been set up for the team and the surgeries begin, continuing uninterrupted until six o'clock in the evening. An average of thirty-five surgeries are performed daily, but many times the number reaches more than fifty. The statistics are phenomenal. Since Dr. Dicksheet began his work in 1968, more than 40,000 operations have been performed. Financially, his contributions exceed \$80 million.

But, what does the work mean to his patients? Nothing short of a new life! Infants who would have died, unable to suck milk, now thrive. Families outcast by the social stigma of deformity, are restored. Young girls, (and boys), unmarriageable and unable to work or make a living, have a future. Each of the 40,000 cases has a life changing story. It would be impossible to accurately estimate the thousands of people whose lives have been positively affected by Dr. Dicksheet and his associates. And, when you consider that the doctors also teach surgical techniques to Indian surgeons through the Indian Medical Society, the number increases even more.

What makes Dr. Dicksheet's story even more remarkable is that the doctor has conducted the majority of his humanitarian work while he, himself, has been in grave health. About 18 years ago he underwent surgery for laryngeal cancer. His speech is, for the most part, inaudible and he must communicate in writing much of the time. Ten years ago he suffered a severe heart attack, followed by another attack in 1994. In spite of his health he has continued to raise funds, travel and operate from a wheelchair. At this time, however, his health has further deteriorated. He is not expected to live much longer. Over the years he has treated each day as a "bonanza," and filled it with giving his life to his fellow man. "I feel good in giving this service to my countrymen," he responds when asked about his work.

What will happen to his work? Preparation has been made to turn the work over to the

very capable hands of Dr. Paul Dreschnack, who has worked with Dr. Dicksheet for nine years and shares his vision, enthusiasm and dedication. As Dr. Dreschnack responded in an interview in 1995, "I'll be doing it (the work) for a long time." I am very proud to count Dr. Paul Dreschnack as a resident of my Congressional district.

The humanitarian contributions of these men sets an example for the world. They exemplify how much more we can give when we are willing to give our lives, totally. They show us how much larger our vision can be when we refuse to see obstacles and we view our fellow man as our brother.

I am very pleased to bring Dr. Sharadkumar Dicksheet and Dr. Paul Dreschnack before you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL BILIRAKIS,  
Member of Congress.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAVID G. RICE, JR.

#### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to David G. Rice, Jr., a true friend of Colorado's agriculture industry, who recently passed away at the age of 81.

Dave was born on his family's homestead in 1916, outside Grand Junction, Colorado. He studied animal husbandry at Colorado A&M, graduating in 1939. Dave then went to work in the Cooperative Extension offices of Elbert and Delta Counties for the next ten years, except for time he served in the military during World War II.

In 1949, he started his 33-year-long career with the Colorado Cattlemen's Association (CCA) retiring as their executive vice president. Upon retirement, he became CCA's Vice President for Legislation and Federal Lands and, until very recently, remained actively involved lobbying on behalf of agriculture.

For his service to agriculture, Dave received numerous awards throughout his career including the Federal Land Bank of Wichita's 50th Anniversary Medal, authorized by Congress and the President of the United States; CSU's Livestock Industry Award; and induction into the Colorado Agriculture Hall of Fame. He was uniquely acknowledged by the 55th Colorado General Assembly for 40 years of service to the industry in the form of a plaque dedicated and hung in the State Capitol, the only plaque hung in honor of a lobbyist. He has also been honored by various conservation organizations such as Ducks Unlimited and the Safari Club.

The best accolades come, however, in the form of what people say about us. I believe Kirk Hanna, CCA's President, best summed up many folks' feelings when he recently said, "Dave Rice is a legend in agriculture—though I doubt he would have admitted it. He was admired by many in both the political and agriculture arena not only for what he did, but for who he was—a man who cared about other people. His contributions to the state of Colorado and agriculture are sure to remain unsurpassed." Amen. I could not have said it better.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to this man whose knowledge and wisdom will be sorely missed by both the agricultural and legislative communities.

#### COMMEMORATIVE COIN

#### HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation which is being introduced today by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON with the four Congressional delegates as cosponsors. The legislation would amend the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act to extend the program by an additional year for the purpose of including the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

Mr. Speaker, earlier in this Congress when we passed the Commemorative Coin Program Act, the insular areas were omitted from the legislation. Current law authorizes the minting of twenty-five cent coins to commemorate each of the 50 states through state-specific designs on one side of the coins. It is a ten-year program, with five states being honored each year.

This bill amends current law by adding an eleventh year to the program. During this year, the District of Columbia and the four insular areas, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, would also be recognized through the minting of twenty-five cent coins. Commemorative designs on one side of the coins would be submitted by the chief executive officer of these areas.

This legislation is very timely for my Congressional district, Mr. Speaker. American Samoa will celebrate the centennial of its union with the United States in the year 2000.

American Samoa has a long, proud history of supporting the United States—ever since the traditional leaders of the main island of Tutuila ceded their island to the United States on April 17, 1900. Tutuila's beautiful harbor is the deepest in the South Pacific, and the port village of Pago Pago was used as a coaling station for U.S. naval ships in the early part of the century and as a support base for U.S. soldiers during World War II. To this day, American Samoa serves as a refueling point for U.S. naval ships and military aircraft.

At the present time, American Samoans have a per capita enlistment rate in the U.S. military which is as high as any state or U.S. territory. Our sons and daughters have served in record numbers in every U.S. military engagement from World War II to Desert Storm. We have stood by the United States in good times and bad, and we will continue to do so.

Congress has recognized American Samoa's proud heritage on numerous occasions, and many of my constituents have asked that the United States Government provide special recognition of the 100th year of our union. I believe it would be most fitting to acknowledge the centennial anniversary of our relationship with the United States with the issuance of a commemorative coin, and I am optimistic that this bill will become public law later this year.

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

**HON. RON KIND**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, today we will adjourn for the Easter recess without having had a debate on campaign finance reform. The leadership of this House may believe they made good on their promise to allow a vote, but they have not. The House leadership may think they have fooled the public into believing that they took action, they are wrong. Frankly Mr. Speaker, I am outraged that we have not taken action on this important issue.

Over the next two weeks I will be holding a Town Hall meeting in each of the sixteen counties which I represent in western Wisconsin. Having traveled throughout my district no one has told me that we need more money in politics. They have asked me to pass meaningful reform, to take the big money out of the process and return campaigns to the people. At my Town Hall meetings I will tell my constituents that the leadership has denied me the right to vote on limiting the influence of big money in campaigns.

When we return at the end of April I hope we will make a serious effort to fix our campaign finance system. The people of my district have told me not to take "no" for an answer.

FAIRNESS FOR SMALL BUSINESS  
AND EMPLOYEES ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 26, 1998*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3246) to assist small businesses and labor organizations in defending themselves against government bureaucracy; to ensure that employees entitled to reinstatement get their jobs back quickly; to protect the right of employers to have a hearing to present their case in certain representation cases; and to prevent the use of the National Labor Relations Act for the purpose of disrupting or inflicting economic harm on employers.

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to speak for the many small owners in Kansas who have been working for years to reform the National Labor Relations Board and our current employment laws.

Millions of dollars and countless jobs have been lost in the Third District of Kansas because of the tactics of some labor unions. While I respect and appreciate the right of working Americans to be represented by a Union, I also respect the rights of the great majority of working men and women who choose not to be represented by a Union.

If this wasn't such an important issue, Mr. Chairman, I might remind my colleagues that my district has one of the healthiest economies in the nation, which is due, in no small part to Kansas' Right-to-Work legislation.

As we consider today's important reform initiative, I wanted to share with my colleagues some stories from my home in Kansas.

Millions of dollars and countless jobs have been lost in the 3rd District because of a tactic referred to by the AFL-CIO as "salting". This common procedure is used in Kansas by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Their regular plan is to have around 20 union members storm into a non-union electrical contractor's office with video cameras mounted on their shoulders. The union members then demand to be hired and if they are not, they file discrimination charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

The two largest independent electrical contractors in my district, SKC Electric (200 employees) and Teague Electric (100 employees), have spent nearly \$500,000 (between the two of them) fighting frivolous charges of discrimination. Not once has the union asked for a NLRB sanctioned election to decide if the employees want to be represented by the IBEW. Instead, they harass the companies by driving up legal expenditures and limiting their ability to grow. Fortunately these two companies are financially strong and have been able to survive under this intense pressure for the past four years. But it is wrong to allow bad actor unions to literally litigate small businesses to death.

Not everyone in my district has been so lucky.

M&R Electric was a two-year old electrical company with approximately 30 employees. It was owned and operated by a former union electrician who had saved to start his own small business. The company was growing rapidly and providing good careers for many hard working young people. That is until the IBEW showed up with their video cameras and NLRB charges. By the time small company knew what hit them, they had spent more than \$250,000 fending off legal challenges and were out of business. I am sure most of my colleagues know that new businesses are very vulnerable. This is why these kinds of actions are so threatening. The result in this case? Thirty good jobs lost in my district.

The bottom line is, that no employer should be required by law to hire an individual who is bent on destroying their company.

Mr. Chairman, this practice is not defensible and the families who lost their jobs and the men and women who invested their life savings to start a business deserve the protections that this bill provides.

CAMPAIGN REFORM AND  
ELECTION INTEGRITY ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. BRUCE F. VENTO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 30, 1998*

Mr. VENTO. Madam Speaker, I opposed H.R. 3485 which was defeated by the House. This legislation would guarantee a new arms race in campaigns and campaign spending by setting in place incentives for more money to be raised from special interests and more money to be spent.

While there is not agreement in Congress on the campaign finance reform, the American people have spoken. They are tired of slick, multi-million dollar campaigns that feature 30 second sound-bites and media spin masters. They want the unlimited campaign spending binges brought under control; they want the candidate, not the candidate's handlers, to speak; and they want campaigns to focus on the issues.

However, as with so many other matters, the Republican Majority Congress has failed to listen to what the American people want, and instead relied on the voice and pocketbooks of the special interests. The result was H.R. 3485, more money, not less and a greater alienation of the voters.

H.R. 3485 did nothing to bring the explosion of campaign spending under control. Instead, this legislation tripled the amount of money that individuals could contribute to state, local and federal political parties and doubled their contribution limits to federal candidates.

H.R. 3485 would make politics the playground of the wealthy. This legislation increased individual contributions to federal candidates from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per cycle (\$2,000 to \$4,000 for both the primary and general elections; to state and local parties from \$5,000 to \$15,000; national parties from \$20,000 to \$60,000 and the aggregate limit from \$25,000 to \$75,000. These levels do not invite participation by more people; it encourages more participation by the few who have the big bucks to participate.

While H.R. 3485 expanded the ability of wealthy to participate, this bill ironically contains a separate provision designed to intimidate low-income, minority citizens to keep them from voting.

This program, a citizen verification system, conjured up poll taxes and inhibiting actions from another time in our history. This legislation was appropriately rejected by the House earlier this year.

The House should not detour from the road of campaign finance reform by adopting H.R. 3485. Instead, we should move forward with the solid bipartisan reform package, that the Republican leadership is blocking from House action. This alternative, similar to the McCain-Feingold proposal offered in the Senate, will ban soft money and make a meaningful contribution to campaign finance reform.

There has been a lot of public consternation by Members of Congress about the declining participation levels and the feeling of disenfranchisement among American voters. After witnessing the lengths that the leadership will go to keep real campaign finance reform off of the House floor, I can understand why the American voter is giving up on Congress. The People's Body does not have time to do the people's work. Instead of bringing up meaningful campaign finance reform this week, the House is going to be dividing up the financial marketplace among the special interests who pour money into campaign coffers.

Madam Speaker, the process used last night harkens back to the smoke-filled rooms of long ago. A bill supported by a majority of the House was kept off the House floor through legislative legerdemain. Not only were we denied a full debate on campaign finance reform, but we were kept in the dark as to the



final contents of H.R. 3581. This bill is like a lot of campaign ads—lots of rhetoric, not much substance.

It was appropriate that H.R. 3485 be considered so close to the Academy Awards. Like the 1972 Best Actress, Liza Minelli, in the movie, *Cabaret*, this bill and its supporters were singing loud and clear "Money makes the world go around." It is time to get off the money merry-go-round and restore our political process to the American people by moving forward with true campaign finance reform.

HON. JOHN L. BURTON: STATE  
SENATE PRESIDENT

HON. GEORGE MILLER  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it may still come as news to some members of the House that our former colleague, the Hon. John L. Burton of San Francisco, has recently been unanimously elected the President of the California State Senate, elevating him to one of the highest elective positions in our state.

John Burton, as all who know or have served with him know, is an extraordinarily gifted legislator, a deeply committed public servant, and very much his own man. There has not been a more dedicated or unrepentant spokesperson for working people, for children, for the poor, for those living on society's margin, than Johnny Burton.

His elevation to Senate President caps a remarkable and inspirational career. It also demonstrates that we can disagree, even strongly, but retain the personal relationships and trust that are integral to the operation of a successful legislative body. When John Burton set out to accomplish something on the floor of the House, whether it was expanding food stamp benefits or protecting the Point Reyes seashore, he was unmatched in knowing how to make the inter- and intra-party contacts that led to success.

His return to the state Legislature in 1988 was welcomed by Democrats and Republicans alike, because all recognized that here was a consummate politician who knew how to make policy happen and who spoke with a candor and frankness unmatched in Sacramento or in Washington. Mark Shields, one of our most respected political observers, recently wrote a wonderful column about John Burton's election as Senate President that every member of the House deserves to read. Those who knew John here will immediately recognize him; those who did not have that pleasure will instantly know him.

A CALIFORNIA COMEBACK  
(By Mark Shields)

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—You may already have heard the joyless laughter that follows the line: George Washington was the president who could never tell a lie; Richard Nixon was the president who could never tell the truth; and Bill Clinton is the president who cannot tell the difference.

Well here in California's capital city, the second most powerful position in state government—that of president pro tempore of the State Senate—has just been won in a 32

to 0 vote by a blunt, profane, quick-tempered and unreconstructed liberal Democrat from San Francisco who was elected to the State Assembly in 1964, to the U.S. House in 1974 and who, in 1982, left Congress to seek treatment for cocaine and alcohol addiction.

What makes John Burton so appealing in today's politics of slippery hedging and too-clever evasiveness is the man's barefaced candor. U.S. Rep. James Rogan, R-Calif., who served with and voted against Burton in the California Assembly, confesses: "John Burton is just a man of incredible integrity. . . . I love him because he is the most honest liberal I've ever known. He really feels, he really bleeds, for the underprivileged."

Rogan remembered the night in the Assembly when Burton single-handedly stopped a Republican-backed bill to criminalize the use of cocaine by pregnant women. Burton spoke in stark terms of his own addiction, of the advantages he had as a professional and a member of Congress for treatment at Bethesda and Walter Reed.

He told of the daily battle the recovering addict must wage against the demons and of how much more lonely and terrifying it is for the poor addict: "You don't kick it until you die. You have two choices. Either you die clean or you die dirty."

As John Jacobs wrote in "A Rage for Justice," his truly masterful biography of John Burton's late brother, Phil, who was arguably the most influential member of Congress ever from California, "Somewhere in his (John's) mind, he seized on the image of his teenage daughter, Kim, and the thought of her gave him the strength to begin his long, painful recovery. Kim gave him back his life. He gave Kim back her father."

John Burton, who has been both clean and sober for 15 years now, won back his State Assembly seat in 1988 with the strong backing of his friend of 40 years, now San Francisco Mayor Willie Brown. He was elected to the Senate in 1996. Happily, he has not mellowed. His language could still make a longshoreman blush. His ability to employ forms of a single four letter word as verb, noun, adjective, gerund, participle, prefix, suffix and even infix is truly remarkable. He does not delete expletives.

Pleased, almost humbled, by the confidence of his colleagues, Burton questions what all the praise about his integrity and the keeping of his word says about the state of politics today. "When I grew up, all you had was your word. It was a given that you never went back on your word. It should be that way."

In an era of carefully crafted non-responses released by elected officeholders who echo the findings of focus groups and then deploy spin doctors, Burton is refreshing. Another old adversary and good friend, former GOP State Senate Leader Bill Campbell, explains that appeal: "Johnny Burton has great credibility because you and everyone else knows where he stands."

Where Burton stands politically is where he has always stood. His politics is personal, liberal and decidedly untrendy. He continually embraces the poor, workers, the stranger, the despised—all of those living on the outskirts of hope. Burton fights to prevent the rich from getting too greedy, and to make sure that the poor and middle class enjoy more economic security and receive their share of this society's wealth.

"I don't get this 'New Democrat' b— s—," ralls Burton. "There are only so many ways you can feed hungry people, or get jobs for people who don't have them, and get kids a good education."

When he took the oath of office as Senate President Pro Tempore, John Burton thanked his daughter and quoted the words of American composer Jerome Kern:

Nothing's impossible I have found,  
for when you find yourself on the ground  
you pick yourself up, dust yourself off,  
and start all over again."

Whoever said there are no second acts in American life never met John Burton.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT JOHN  
FRANCIS KRUG

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, Congress is assisted in its duties by many men and women without whom we could not do our work effectively. From time to time, an opportunity arises for us to pay tribute to one of those people, and today presents such an opportunity.

After twenty-five and one-half years of faithful service to the United States Congress and more than 30 years dedicated to law enforcement, Sergeant John Francis Krug is retiring on April 3rd. He began his law enforcement career as a fingerprint technician for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1967 and became a member of the United States Capitol Police on October 16, 1972.

During his tenure with the Capitol Police, John Krug has served in many capacities. His initial assignments included patrolling the House office buildings and the Capitol. In 1984, to better utilize his experience, he was reassigned to Protective Services where he provided personal protection for individual Members of Congress. In 1987, John was promoted to the rank of sergeant and, once again, served as an integral member of the Capitol Division, ensuring the safety of Congress, staff, and the millions of tourists who visit the Capitol each year.

Most recently, he supervised the Department's Special Events Unit. In this position, he became the central information point for numerous events such as demonstrations, inaugurations, joint meetings of Congress, displays, ceremonies and concerts that took place within the perimeters of the Capitol complex. He assisted in coordinating security for visiting U.S. Government Officials and foreign dignitaries, from the President of the United States to King Hussein of Jordan. Most Capitol Police officers and congressional offices have sought out the Special Events Unit, and Sergeant Krug in particular, for his assistance or advice regarding a congressional event.

I am sure that I speak for all our colleagues when I wish Sergeant Krug our best in the years ahead, and thank him for his many years of dedicated service to the United States Congress.

## REFLECTIONS ON EASTER AND SPRING

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Honorable Peter Tali Coleman, a great American who passed from us on April 28, 1997. A four-term chief executive of American Samoa, Peter Coleman is the only person in American history whose service as governor, from the 1950s to the 1990s, has spanned five decades.

After World War II service as an army officer in the Pacific, for which he later was honored by selection to the army infantry hall of fame at Ft. Benning, Georgia, Governor Coleman's civilian career as a public servant began in 1946 on the staff of The Honorable George Bender, a member of this body from Ohio. He later also served as a member of our Capitol Police Force, all while raising a family and completing both an undergraduate and a law degree in just five years from Georgetown University.

Mr. Speaker, upon his return to American Samoa as the first Samoan ever to gain a law degree, he quickly rose from public defender to attorney general until his appointment in 1956 by President Eisenhower as the first native-born governor of American Samoa. He went on to be chief executive of the Marshall Islands and Northern Mariana Islands, and deputy high commissioner of the old Trust Territory of the Pacific before returning home in 1977 to become American Samoa's first elected governor, a post to which he would be elected twice more before retiring in 1993.

Governor Coleman, a true trailblazer in the Pacific Islands and a man of many firsts during more than half a century of service to his nation and his own people, has been paid tribute by the current governor, Tauese P. Sunia, who has launched a drive to establish a permanent lectureship on Pacific Public Policy at Georgetown in Governor Coleman's name.

However, of all his honors and achievements, Mr. Speaker, Governor Coleman was proudest of his family, which at his death included his lovely wife Nora, 12 of their 13 children, 22 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. As he departed the hospital last year to return home for what he knew would be his final battle, he penned a touching farewell letter to his people which he called "Reflections on Easter and Spring."

With spring having come to our capital and with Easter upon us, I would like to make part of our RECORD Governor Coleman's Essay of April 5, 1997, "Reflections on Easter and Spring."

## REFLECTIONS ON EASTER AND SPRING

(By Peter Tali Coleman)

Yesterday I came home to our family residence here in Hawaii after a stay at Queen's Hospital over the Easter holidays. While it's never fun to be in the hospital, this Easter was memorable because all our family gathered to be here with Nora and me in a big family lounge that the hospital set aside for us.

As I said the grace before we began our Easter meal, I could not help but think of

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the meaning of Easter and Spring, since the first day of Spring this year came only a few days before Palm Sunday, the traditional beginning of our Easter season after the long winter Lent.

Spring and Easter are about the renewal of life and new beginnings. Our Lord perished on the Cross for our sins, but was resurrected to give all of us hope for the future and a better life in eternity. So, too, does Mother Nature awaken each Spring to begin a new cycle of life and growth. On the Mainland, the last of the snow melts away, the flowers begin to bloom and land is green again. Here in the Pacific where it's always green, the life-sustaining rains give way to the drier and warmer times of spring and summer and we go about all the chores we had put aside until better weather.

I could not help but think of family in the same way I think of Spring and Easter when I saw all of our family members on Easter, especially the little grandchildren and great grandchildren, great nieces and nephews, all with their wide eyes of expectation and excitement with Easter eggs and candy and Easter baskets, and bunnies and chicks and all the joys and traditions that go with a holiday which brings families together everywhere in the Christian world.

The presence of the little children is God's way of bringing renewal and new beginnings to our families. When we look out and see those bright and shining faces, eager to learn about the world around them and beyond, we can take comfort in knowing that this world will be in good hands when their generation takes over. We can find peace in knowing that when our own time comes to join our Lord, if we have done our job on earth, we will have our families to carry on and through them we will continue to live, for our very blood flows through their veins and their children's veins in a cycle which forever will renew itself.

My own life has been dedicated to service to the people and devotion to my family. Although my days of public service now have come to a close, the Samoan people and all the peoples of the Pacific Islands I have been privileged to know in my work and travels remain in my thoughts as a new generation of leaders and servants seeks to find a true path to renewal and new beginnings for our strong but fragile societies and cultures at the dawn of a new century and a new millennium.

God has allowed me to see so much dramatic change through the course of this century. As amazing as it seems, the Samoa of my youth no doubt much more resembled the Samoa of most of the millennium which preceded it than it does the Samoa of today, which is poised to enter the 21st century. The pace of change in this century about to close has been dramatic. As a child in Samoa after World War I, I could not begin to comprehend or imagine the things we take for granted today, from modern medicine to computers to the Hubble Space Telescope. Nor can I begin to imagine now what the next century will bring.

Whether I will be here to witness the beginning of the next millennium and new beginnings it will prompt is in God's hands. But wherever I may be and whatever advances science and industry may bring, I know that the futures will be bright if we remain true to our values. Those values are love of God, devotion to family, protection of culture, and courtesy and respect towards one another.

For myself, it counts little what I may have achieved here on earth in 55 years of

government service through war and peace. My failures were my own and my successes were the result of all the good colleagues and friends around me. But, for all of us, no matter what our calling in life, our truest legacies are the families which are asked to carry on when we are gone.

So, while my days in public service may be finished, I have come home now to be with my family. They bring me joy and inspiration as I think about the future. They are all here now and I take great comfort in their presence. They have come to be with Nora and me from near and far: from the Mainland to Saipan to our beloved Samoa. And because they are so scattered, I have agreed to a consensus of my family's wishes that I should lie in rest in Hawaii. But in so doing, they have assented to my wish that when the last of my children's children shall have joined me in heaven, that my final resting place shall be in the soil of my birth.

For now, when I think of spring and think of Easter, I thank God I have been given one more opportunity to reflect on life's renewal and new beginnings, and the love of family which bursts forth like the flowers of Spring. As the Easter season now ends and we move about in our Spring tasks, may God bless you and your families, too.

## 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF SHORTER COLLEGE

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in Rome Georgia stands a small liberal arts college that lives up to the true tradition of educational excellence: love of family, and love of God, combined with a commitment to community values and an educational experience that is everlasting.

The school that I speak of is Shorter College, now celebrating its 125th Anniversary. Mr. Speaker this is a critical period in American history; time when the value of morals, faith in God, and a sound education can no longer be taken for granted but are more important than ever.

Through this period of moral decline, Shorter has remained true to the values of its founder, Rome Baptist Church Pastor Luther Rice Gwaltney.

I am not alone in recognizing the excellence of Shorter College. For the second year in a row, Shorter has been listed in the "Student Guide to America's 100 Best College Buys." Moreover, Shorter is a member of the National Association of Schools of Music. The devotion of Shorter to the teaching of music cannot be overstated. Today, many more children rush home from school to play on their computers than on their pianos. Yet, the language of music is universal and can be found in every nation around the world and bears a direct relationship to the progress of its culture.

In honor of Pastor Gwaltney and Alfred and Martha Shorter for whom the college is named, I congratulate Shorter on its first 125 years and wish it many many more.



## ETHICS REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, April 1, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## HOUSE ETHICS REFORM

Many Americans believe that Members of Congress have low ethics standards and that the overall level of ethics and honesty in politics has been falling over the years. Although most observers of Congress would say the opposite, the public remains unconvinced and broadly dissatisfied with ethics standards of Members.

Congressional ethics is one area where I have seen a great amount of changes since I have been in Congress. I've seen periods of enormous progress, but also, in recent years, have seen the entire process bog down in intense partisanship. Clearly we need to give greater attention to improving House ethics.

## HISTORY OF HOUSE ETHICS

The House has the responsibility under the Constitution to police its membership, as Article I authorizes each house of Congress to "punish its Members for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member". This is an important responsibility because our system of representative democracy depends upon the confidence of the people in the integrity of their elected representatives.

The first disciplinary action against a Member was in 1798, when a vote to expel a Member for spitting on another narrowly failed. From then until the late 1960s, when the House became more active in ethics reform, the House took disciplinary action against Members only about thirty times, with the offenses ranging from dueling and treason to inserting obscene material into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Typically the House acted only on the most obvious cases of official wrongdoing, leaving many other transgressions up to the voters to weigh at election time.

When I came to Congress in 1965 there was no House ethics committee and no written code of conduct for Members. Members could accept any gift given by special interests, receive large sums of money at "testimonial dinners", and convert campaign funds to personal use. Members were rarely punished for personal corruption, and it was common for lobbyists to walk around Congress with envelopes of cash in their pockets to hand out to lawmakers. All that changed beginning in the late 1960s, when, prompted by a series of embarrassing scandals, the House created an ethics committee (the Standards of Official Conduct Committee), set up a tough Code of Conduct for Members, and began policing its membership in a more rigorous manner. The Code set up at that time is essentially the one we have today. I was pleased to have been involved in those efforts to improve House ethics.

Yet in recent years the system has fallen on harder times. Starting in the late 1980s, we have seen intense politicization of the ethics process, with Members increasingly using ethics charges against other Members as a way of waging political warfare. House conservatives lodged ethics charges against then-Speaker Jim Wright and pursued them doggedly, leading to his resignation. Last

Congress, in what many saw as "payback time", Speaker Gingrich faced extensive legal and ethical charges from House critics, resulting in a reprimand and large fine. Under the intense partisanship, the entire House ethics process almost broke down and a moratorium was placed on new ethics cases.

## WHAT'S NEEDED

The House has shown in the past that it is able to mount serious efforts to improve its ethics system. I believe that such an effort is needed now.

First, we need to depoliticize the process. Although this will be difficult to do, given the lingering hard feelings on both sides of the aisle, we need clear signals from the party leaders that bringing frivolous charges against another Member for political purposes will not be tolerated. In addition, the Standards Committee could issue a formal criticism of Members who make such charges. I also believe we need to involve outsiders more in the ethics process to depoliticize it and defuse tensions. For example, the Standards Committee could call upon a panel of private citizens to help investigate charges of misconduct against a Member.

Second, we need to expand our "preventive ethics" efforts. One of the most important roles of the Standards Committee is to try to head off misconduct before it occurs, by providing guidance and advisory opinions for Members about which specific actions would violate House ethics rules. The Committee has recently undertaken some important steps along these lines, by sending ethics notices to every congressional office. Such efforts need to be continued and expanded.

Third, we should simplify and clarify the House ethics rules. Recent changes, for example, have made the House gift rule more than ten pages long, which no one can understand. The Code of Conduct works best when it reflects broad, basic standards of good conduct, with the Committee providing more detailed guidance when specific questions arise. We should also make it clearer that core standards, such as the duty of Members to at all times reflect credit on the House, lie at the heart of the Code, and that our ethics standards are higher than simply whether or not some action was illegal.

Fourth, we need to adopt some needed ethics reforms. The public is rightly concerned about practices allowed under the current House ethics rules which call into question the integrity of the legislative process, such as Members being allowed to accept expensive trips from groups with a direct interest in legislation before Congress. Changes are also needed in our campaign finance system, which the public widely perceives as corrupting.

Fifth, we need to broaden the conception of ethical conduct for Members. Most of the rules in the Code of Conduct deal with financial matters, for example, Members not accepting gifts or converting campaign funds to personal use. But the public is more concerned about a broader range of ethical action—whether Members level with their constituents, whether they keep their promises once in office, and whether they keep their constituents' interests most at heart. Some years ago the House passed a resolution, since technically expired, called the Code of Ethics for Government Service, which did contain broader standards and emphasized that "public office is a public trust." These standards should be added to the Code of Conduct, and the Committee should publicize adherence to these principles.

Finally, we need to improve public understanding of House ethics. As Congress observers note, media coverage of Members is usually spotty unless there is a scandal or wrongdoing to be reported. The vast majority of Members are honest, conscientious, and genuinely trying to address the nation's problems. But the public too often doesn't hear that side. Those who care deeply about the institution of Congress need to not just speak out about its problems but also speak out about what's good about Congress and its Members.

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. FOX

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to our colleagues' attention one of northern Virginia's outstanding citizens, Robert J. Fox. On April 11, Robert will reach a milestone in his public service career, marking 50 years of federal service in the U.S. Army and the Postal Service.

Robert J. Fox was born on January 16, 1927, in Philadelphia, PA, where he grew up and attended Catholic schools. He entered the Army in March 1945 and served in the Infantry Airborne, reaching the rank of first sergeant by 1949. He served in Germany in the 102d Division and when the 102d Division went home, he stayed on with the 1st Infantry Division.

He continued to reenlist and went to the front lines in Korea with the 7th Infantry Division in 1952. He served 16 months in Korea. Robert was awarded the Bronze Star, the Army Commendation Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Good Conduct Medal with five loops, the WWII American Campaign and Victory Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater Medal, the Occupation of Germany Medal, Korean Service Medal and the National Defense Medal.

During his military career, he attended 16 different Army schools, worked in intelligence learning several different languages, and served several more tours in Europe. He was discharged from active duty at Arlington Hall after 20 years of service, but also served two more years in the Army Reserve. He served as assistant to the Master of the Grange in Washington, D.C., for two years. He met and married his wife Jacquelyn Ann in Sperryville, Virginia, where he still lives today.

Robert joined the Post Office Department on April 13, 1968, as a letter carrier. He has served his entire postal career at the Warrenton Post Office in Fauquier County, where he developed a reputation as a dedicated, hardworking employee. He has always shown concern for his customers and the community, making several lifelong friendships.

Robert has been active in the Postal Service's Carrier Alert Program, in which carriers watch out for senior citizens on their route, alerting friends and relatives when something appears wrong. He personally saved the life of an elderly woman on his route when he discovered that she had fallen on the steps inside her home and no one else was around to

help her. Without Robert's intervention, she could have laid there for days.

Most notably in his career, Robert has never had an accident as a postal employee. He is a member of the Million Mile Club, which recognizes postal employees who have driven 1,000,000 miles or more without a vehicle accident. He has gone years at a time without using any sick leave and is still one of the most dependable employees in the Warrenton Post Office.

A respected and active member of the community, Robert once spent four years providing free volunteer labor to rebuild the Sperryville Baptist Church. He has two sons, Rev. Joseph Robert Fox, who served as a fighter pilot in the U.S. Marine Corps and is now a minister in the Virginia Beach area, and James Patrick Fox, who resides in California.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Fox is a remarkable man whose contributions to his community and his country as a leader and volunteer have made a difference in people's lives. I know our colleagues join me in honoring his outstanding achievements through his half century of public service.

TRIBUTE TO LT. JOHN REGAN ON  
THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT  
FROM THE CHICAGO POLICE  
DEPARTMENT

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to a dedicated police officer who has spent 36 years protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, Lieutenant John T. Regan of the Chicago Police Department.

Since 1962, Lieutenant Regan has served the city of Chicago and his community, including many people from my district, as a member of the Chicago Police Department. Most recently, he has worked in the Violent Crimes Office of the Area One Detective Division. On March 5, 1998, however, Lieutenant Regan retired from the police force. His presence will certainly be missed, both by his fellow officers and by the members of the community who he has served diligently for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Lieutenant John T. Regan on his 36 years as a police officer. I would like to extend my very best wishes for continued success and happiness in retirement and in the years to come.

LOCAL PROFILES IN COURAGE

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to three men from southwestern Pennsylvania who stood up for what was right.

Over the last 40 years, we have overturned the laws that once upheld race-based segregation and discrimination. This accomplish-

ment should not be underestimated. Unfortunately, the fact of the matter is that while discrimination has been curbed, it has not been eliminated.

I want to talk today about an example of discrimination that we witnessed in southwestern Pennsylvania last year, and I want to let the American people know about three local men who took a stand against it at that time. Their names are Bruce E. Dice, Esquire, Dr. Anthony Brusca, and Wayne E. Smith, Jr. These men risked the disapproval and ostracism of their peers to battle what they perceived to be a discriminatory act.

Last summer, Mr. Dice, an attorney from Plum Borough, and Dr. Anthony Brusca, a dentist from the nearby town of Murrysville—both members of the Edgewood Country Club—sponsored Mr. Edwin L. Edwards's application to become an associate member at that club. Mr. Edwards is a highly respected local businessman—the owner of a local television station—who has attended the Edgewood Country Club as a guest for many years. He also happens to be an African-American.

The Edgewood Country Club, one of the oldest country clubs in western Pennsylvania, at that time had no black members. Even before Mr. Edwards's application was officially submitted, Mr. Dice began receiving anonymous threatening phone calls opposed to the admission of African-American members. Subsequently, racist graffiti was written on Mr. Dice's locker. Despite unanimous approval by the club's membership committee and conversations with board members suggesting that their response to Mr. Edwards's application would be favorable, the club's board of directors rejected Mr. Edwards's membership application.

Mr. Edwards and his sponsors were surprised and upset by the vote. Cases in which the board had rejected an applicant recommended by the membership committee were rare, if not nonexistent.

A number of people went to bat for Mr. Edwards, however. Mr. Smith, for example, resigned from his position as vice president of the country club's board of directors in protest. Mr. Dice and Dr. Brusca stood behind their sponsorship of Mr. Edwards. The local chapter of the NAACP threatened to boycott the country club.

As a result of these actions, the board voted to admit Mr. Edwards. Many members of the Edgewood Country Club have since welcomed Mr. Edwards warmly.

Mr. Edwards's attorney, Dwayne Woodruff, captured the essence of the issue in a statement about two of Mr. Edwards's supporters that could apply to any of his supporters in this affair: "They stood up for what was right. A lot of times that's tough because sometimes you're standing by yourself."

All too often the fight against discrimination is a lonely, painful experience. It is often much easier to look away, to ignore such unpleasantness, or to back down in the face of open, virulent hostility than to press ahead and confront these attitudes and actions. That is what makes people who take that difficult stand so special—and so deserving of our attention and praise.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Dice, Dr. Brusca, and Mr. Smith for their integrity, their

perseverance, and their strong sense of justice. If all Americans would respond in a similar manner, we could move a long way towards realizing a truly just society.

CAMPAIGN REFORM AND  
ELECTION INTEGRITY ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. VINCE SNOWBARGER**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 30, 1998*

Mr. SNOWBARGER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased that Congress is focusing attention on reform of our campaign and election system. There are many problems worthy of our best efforts, and this bill contains a number of thoughtful remedies championed by reformers of all stripes. Among those reforms that I have advocated are efforts to curtail illegal foreign contributions and new restrictions that safeguard the paychecks of union members. These were a part of my own campaign finance reform proposal, H.R. 3315. That is why I am voting for the separate bills that accomplish these aims.

Although these are very good ideas, I am concerned about some aspects of the bill we consider today. Because H.R. 3485 is a compromise, it is weak in addressing every Member's "first principles" for campaign finance reform. However, I want to use this opportunity to call attention to one issue I feel has been most egregiously ignored.

Individual and candidate accountability is required. As I am sure all of my colleagues are aware, Republicans and Democrats frequently take to the floor of the House to decry the failure of one group or another to take responsibility for their actions. Whether it is Republicans demanding that fathers take responsibility for their children or Democrats who call on industry to account for the impact their activities have on the environment, this principle is regularly invoked on behalf of our constituents. I believe it is now time for Congress to do what it has long asked of others. We all must assume personal responsibility for our own campaigns.

How should we accomplish this? I believe the first step is real punishment for candidates and their surrogates who intentionally break our campaign finance laws. Earlier this year I introduced the "Fair Elections and Political Accountability Act" (H.R. 3315) which has as its chief aim real personal accountability. Put simply, this bill sends the bad guys directly to jail. No more of the Faustian bargain: "Cheat to get elected and worry about the fines later." Such an environment creates a disincentive to obey the law. My bill mandates prison terms for intentional violations and strengthens the enforcement powers of the Justice Department and the Federal Election Commission. Swift and certain criminal sanctions will make all the other reforms work better. I asked Chairman THOMAS to include these provisions in the campaign reform measure reported to the House. I am disappointed that they were omitted. As long as candidates think that they can break the law with impunity, it doesn't matter how many new laws and regulations we pass.



We must first address this question of accountability.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF  
STEPHEN VINCENT BENET

HON. PAUL MCHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. MCHALE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to speak today about a favorite son from my very own hometown. This year marks the centenary of the birth of the noted American writer, Stephen Vincent Benet.

One of his friends said of him that he was "more conscious of being American than any man I ever knew." And he was certainly very American. He did not think America was perfect; He strove always to heal its imperfections. But, even with its imperfections, he believed it was worth serving, as a Grail Knight served his ideal. He thought America was the best hope for the oppressed and downtrodden in the history of the world. That was the ideal he served and it is an ideal to which we should all serve.

Benet was born July 22, 1898 in Fountain Hill, Pennsylvania, just a few blocks from my own birthplace. He went on to embrace and be embraced by all of America.

His father was a distinguished Army career officer, Colonel James Walker Benet; his grandfather was Brigadier General Stephen Vincent Benet. Both men made distinguished contributions to Army Ordnance, and General Benet was Army Chief of Ordnance for 17 years.

There is no doubt that the younger Stephen Vincent Benet would have followed his father and grandfather into the service if he could have; he always called himself an Army man. But poor eyesight and painful, progressive arthritis plagued him all of his life, making military service out of the question.

Instead, he turned to writing. When his great Civil War epic "John Brown's Body" was published in the late 1920's he became a national hero and won the Pulitzer Prize. More than 600,000 copies of the book were sold in short order.

And they were read and cherished. During World War II a correspondent encountered an American officer who carried "John Brown's Body" with him everywhere, even into battle.

Benet's reputation increased among Americans because of the short stories he published. You have all heard of "The Devil and Daniel Webster," but there were many others. They were carried by many of the most popular magazines of the 1920s and 1930s, and were eagerly awaited by thousands of avid readers.

During the 1930s he watched with dismay the steady advances of Nazism, Italian fascism and Japanese imperialism. Such stories as "Blood of the Martyrs" and "Into Egypt" revealed his ardent commitment to individual liberty and his deep sympathy with the oppressed.

When the attack on Pearl Harbor plunged the United States into World War II, Benet made a momentous decision: Since he had no

other way to serve, he would put his talent to work by writing for the American and Allied cause. Although he was criticized for his choice, then and later, he stuck to his principles.

In the few years that remained to him, he turned out such powerful works as the radio dramas "Listen to the People" and "They Burned the Books" as well as the so-called propaganda history "America." In this book, which was printed in many languages and distributed in thousands of copies around the world, he told his country's story with all the honesty and truthfulness that was his nature.

But Benet did not live to see the publication of "America." He died March 13, 1948, the victim of a sudden heart attack at just 44 years of age. Found among his papers at his death were the following four lines, which were perhaps the last he ever wrote:

Now for my country, that it still may live,  
All that I am, all that I have I'll give.  
It is not much beside the gift of the brave,  
But yet accept it, since 'tis all I have.

I'd like to close by reading part of a prayer Stephen Vincent Benet wrote for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, known as the President's Prayer. Surely its sentiments are those which every man and woman of good will can still share today.

Our Earth is but a small star in a great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet unvexed by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color, or theory. Grant us brotherhood, not only for this day but for all our years—a brotherhood not of words but of acts and deeds. We are all of us children of earth—grant us that simple knowledge. If our brothers are oppressed, then we are oppressed. If they hunger, we hunger. If their freedom is taken away, our freedom is not secure. Grant us a common faith that man shall know bread and peace—that he shall know justice and righteousness, freedom and security, an equal opportunity and an equal chance to do his best, not only in our own lands but throughout the world. And in that faith, let us march toward the clean world our hands can make.

PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS ACT  
OF 1998

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Democratic Caucus' proposal to protect consumers in managed care, the Patients' Bill of Rights Act of 1998.

Ten years ago, only one in seven of us would have been enrolled in managed care. Today, after huge and wrenching changes in our health care system, more than three in four Americans is now in managed care.

No matter how prosperous or healthy our lives, all of us at some point become patients and find ourselves at the tender mercies of our health care system.

When that happens, we are entitled to minimal rights and measures that will protect our health and dignity.

That's what the legislation we're introducing today is all about.

We have all heard the horror stories. Heart attack victims forced to drive miles to an approved emergency room. A woman vacationing in Hawaii forced to fly to her plan's participating Emergency Room in Chicago to get care for an emergency situation. Cardiac center's selected on the basis of price, not quality. Denials of treatment resulting in worse problems. A woman testified before our committee late last year about a boy who lost his leg to cancer because the managed care organization would not approve the necessary treatment in time to stop its progression.

The legislation we propose is straightforward. It's the product of exhaustive and exhausting discussions involving the full range of views and opinions within the Democratic Party—perhaps the most diverse and contentious political organization ever assembled under one umbrella.

First, our legislation says that you should get the care you need when you are sick. If you need to see a specialist, you can see one. If you have an emergency, you can go to the nearest emergency room for treatment. You'll be able to become part of a clinical trial if there is no other treatment available, and you'll be able to get non-formulary drugs if there is cause for exceptions.

Second, you'll be able to get the information you need about your plan. You'll know what is covered, what is not, how and where to get care, who to talk to in order to get a complaint or grievance resolved, what providers are in the plan and how the plan measures up in terms of providing quality care to members.

Third, if you've got a problem with your care, you'll know where and how to straighten it out. If your plan denies a treatment and you're harmed, you'll be able to hold the plan responsible.

Finally, our legislation requires plans to have a program to look at the quality of care they provide to the people they serve.

Ours is real, enforceable legislation. It doesn't give health care providers a right to bill. It gives patients a bill of rights.

We've worked with a range of organizations on this legislation. I'm proud to welcome representatives of both the American Medical Association and the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in support of our efforts. That these two institutions are represented in support of our bill should tell you that this is a well-thought-out piece of legislation.

We don't believe that managed care is inherently evil. Managed care has controlled costs, and improved care for its patients in many instances. But the excesses that spawned managed care have in turn produced their own excesses.

The Patients' Bill of Rights Act is supported by the following groups and organizations. American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) [March 31, 1998 Letter]; American Cancer Society [March 13, 1998 Letter]; American College of Emergency Physicians [March 31, 1998 News Release]; American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations [March 31, 1998 News Release]; American Medical Association [March 31, 1998 Statement]; American Psychological Association [March 12, 1998 Letter]; Consumers Union [March 31, 1998 Letter]; Families USA

Foundation [March 31, 1998 Letter]; HIP Health Plans [March 31, 1998 Letter]; Kaiser Permanente [March 31, 1998 Letter]; National Alliance for the Mentally Ill [March 31, 1998 Statement]; National Association of Children's Hospitals [March 31, 1998 News Release]; and National Mental Health Association [March 13, 1998 Letter].

As the baseball season begins across the country, I hope that my Republican colleagues—many of whom have joined in co-sponsoring similar legislation—will join in working with me and my fellow Democrats so that we can put a bill on the President's desk by the time that the baseball season draws to a close this September.

#### AIR FORCE RESERVE BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

**HON. JIM GIBBONS**

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the birthday of the United States Air Force Reserve. April 14, 1998 will mark fifty years of service by the Air Force Reserve to the United States of America.

The Air Force Reserve traces its heritage to the National Defense Act of 1916, which authorized a corps of reserve officer and enlisted aviators. From this modest beginning, Reservists made noteworthy contributions during both world wars. On April 14, 1948, the Air Force Reserve became a component of the United States Air Force. In 1998, the Air Force Reserve celebrates the 50th anniversary of this event. During those 50 years, Reservists have served proudly and with great distinction during times of conflict.

They answered the call in Korea in the 1950s, in Berlin, Cuba, Korea and Southeast Asia in the 1960s, and in the Persian Gulf in the 1990s. In peacetime, while maintaining a high degree of readiness to respond during a crisis, Reservists perform humanitarian, rescue, hurricane reconnaissance and aerial-spray missions throughout the United States and around the world. They also support virtually every air force peacetime operational activity, from airlift missions and satellite operations, to patrolling the no-fly zones over Bosnia and Iraq.

The Air Force Reserve has grown from an "extremes force" to an integrated combat ready fighting force. As the Air Force Reserve moves into the 21st Century, they play an expanded role in meeting the fast changing needs of our country. They are developing more detailed long-range and annual planning documents to ensure the Reserve is a viable partner in the total force goal—to best use our capabilities, provide America an effective defense, and give the best value for our defense dollar. Originally intended for wartime augmentation, today these citizen airmen support national objectives on a daily basis.

Their day-to-day involvement has increased markedly in recent years. The Air Force Reserve participated in 11 contingencies be-

tween 1953 and 1990. In the last seven years, they have played a significant role in over 40 major operations. This is part of life and they are proud to do it. In every instance since Desert Storm, they have met these obligations with all volunteers.

The Air Force Reserve is a force of dedicated airmen who help support the world's most respected Air Force. Today, they provide 13 percent of total Air Force manning and roughly 20 percent of the Air Force's total air and space capability. Their mission is readiness, but their job is to support the total Air Force. Air Force planners and leaders recognize the need for their support and rely on them to step in wherever needed.

Their readiness has never been higher, and they are part of nearly every mission area. One of the keys to their success is compensating leverage as a force multiplier inherent within a fully trained and accessible force waiting on call. In reality, today's global situation dictates that they serve as a peacetime augmentation force as well as a ready, wartime force.

Air Force Reserve units maintain readiness levels on par with active duty units. Over 92% of Air Reserve units are currently combat ready, closely paralleling our active force.

The Air Force Reserve remains ready to support mission requirements at any time, under any conditions, anywhere in the world. They bring current, mission capable technology, at low cost, to meet the expectations of the active duty commanders they support. And they bring the creative ingenuity and dedication of a highly skilled and diverse workforce to meet their requirements and their responsibilities to the American people.

Some of the most notable accomplishments for the Air Force Reserve over the past 50 years have included:

April 14, 1948—The U.S. Air Force Reserve was officially designated.

1950–1952—All 25 Air Force Reserve wings, along with 118,000 individual reservists, came on active duty during the Korean conflict.

July 9, 1952—The Armed Forces Reserve Act standardized pay and training categories and established Ready, Standby and Retired mobilization categories.

Oct. 1, 1961—Five Air Force Reserve C-124 Globemaster groups and about 9,000 individual reservists, totaling more than 15,000 were mobilized during the Berlin Crisis.

Oct. 18, 1962—Eight Air Force Reserve troop carrier wings and six aerial port squadrons, total more than 14,000 reservists, were mobilized during the Cuban missile crisis.

Jan. 26, 1968—Six Air Force Reserve units were mobilized in the wake of the *Pueblo* incident.

May 13, 1968—Seven Air Force Reserve units were mobilized to support the Air Force during the Vietnam conflict.

Aug. 21, 1970—The Total Force Concept was announced by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, making reserve components the initial source of augmentation for the active force rather than the draft.

Aug. 3, 1973—Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger elevated the Total Force Concept to the Total Force Policy, integrating the active, Guard and Reserve into a homogeneous whole.

Oct. 1, 1977—In a mission shared with the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve began rotating C-130s, aircrews, and support personnel to Howard Air Force Base, Panama, in support of Phoenix Oak, the Air Force's Latin American mission.

Oct. 23, 1983—Air Force Reserve airlift associate units assisted in the evacuation of more than 700 American and foreign citizens from Grenada during the civil turbulence on that island. Reserve maintenance, aerial port and medical personnel also supported the active forces.

Oct. 24, 1983—Air Force Reserve airlift associate aircrews helped evacuate wounded U.S. Marines from Lebanon. Reservists flew 63 strategic airlift missions transporting supplies and casualties into and out of Beirut.

December 1989—Reserve units took part in Operation Just Cause, airlifting passengers and cargo to Panama. Aeromedical, special operations and air refueling units also participated in the effort to ensure protection of Americans and U.S. resources. When the operation ended Jan. 31, 1990, Reserve airlift units had flown nearly 1,500 hours airlifting some 7,500 passengers and more than 4,000 tons of cargo. Reserve air refueling crews offloaded more than a million pounds of fuel to 18 receiving aircraft, and AC-130 gunships flew 157 hours and expended nearly 7,500 rounds of ammunition.

August 1990—Nearly 6,000 of more than 9,000 Reserve volunteers were on duty within two weeks after Iraq invaded Kuwait Aug. 2.

February 1991—There were more than 17,500 reservists on active duty. About 3,800 were officers and 13,700 were enlisted personnel. About one in four were women. Approximately 1,800 were air reserve technicians, 1,300 were individual mobilization augmentees and more than 500 were members of the Individual Ready Reserve. More than 7,000 of those reservists were in medical specialties.

March 1991—The mobilization reached its peak with almost 23,500 Air Force reservists on duty. Of them, more than 20,000 were assigned to 215 Reserve units, 2,300 were individual mobilization augmentees and 960 were members of the Individual Ready Reserve or retirees. Most members of the latter group were medical personnel. The Department of Defense authorized the commanders of the gaining major commands to demobilize reservists, consistent with military requirements.

May 8–10, 1992—The Command Band of the Air Force Reserve performed on Russian television May 7 and in the Kremlin May 8. On May 9, the band participated in the Peace Victory Parade, marking the first time a U.S. military unit has marched in the Russian capital.

July 15, 1992—A Reserve C-130 and two aircrews from the 934th Airlift Group, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport Air Reserve Station, Minn., joined active-duty and Air National Guard aircraft and crews at Rhein Main Air Base, Germany, to airlift desperately needed supplies and food into war-torn Sarajevo and Zagreb during Operation Provide Promise.

Dec. 8–14, 1992—Reservists flew 190 sorties, airlifted 1,076 passengers and 1,504 tons of cargo, and off-loaded nearly 1.8 million pounds of fuel in flight as part of Operation



Restore Hope. The Air Force Reserve had 381 volunteers who were placed on active duty for 31 days. Of that total, 396 airlifted troops and equipment, 37 flew air refueling missions, 17 performed medical duties and 14 provided aerial port support.

Jan. 1, 1993—The Air Force Reserve entered the space program with the activation of the 7th Space Operations Squadron at Falcon Air Force Base, Colo.

Jan. 31, 1993—Air Force Reserve units reported airlifting 9,400 passengers and 11,728 tons of cargo in support of Operation Restore Hope, the relief mission in Somalia. Associate aircrews, flying active-duty aircraft, airlifted most of the passengers and cargo flown by the Reserve.

November 1993—January 1994—Air Force Reserve A-10 Thunderbolt II and F-16 Fighting Falcon pilots and aircraft participated with Air National Guard and coalition forces in Operation Deny Flight, enforcement of a military non-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with a United Nations Security Council resolution.

June–September 1994—Reserve A-10 and KC-135 units deployed to Europe in support of the United Nations' no-fly zone over Bosnia. A-10s, aircrews and support people went to Aviano Air Base, Italy, again to provide fighter coverage. KC-135s, aircrews and support personnel staged air refueling operations from PISA, Italy, and Istres, France, for U.S. and NATO fighters.

September 1994—Air Force Reserve airlift and air refueling aircraft flew missions in support of Operation Uphold Democracy, the peacekeeping mission in Haiti. By Sept. 20, more than 1,100 reservists volunteered to deploy or remain in place to assist the operation. Homestead Air Reserve Base, Fla., and Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Ga., were staging bases. Homestead served as a jumping off point into Haiti, and Dobbins accommodated C-130s loaded with Army civil engineers from Fort Bragg, N.C.

December 1995—Reserve airlift, aerial refueling, and aeromedical units plus individual mobilization augmentees began supporting Operation Joint Endeavor, the NATO-sponsored peacekeeping mission to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

January–June 1996—Reserve fighter units, based at Aviano Air Base, Italy, continued to support the enforcement of the no-fly zone over the former Yugoslavia. The original UN-sponsored mission, Deny Flight concluded Dec. 21, 1995, when NATO assumed responsibility for what was then called Decisive Edge.

February 17, 1997—The Air Force Reserve was designated as an Air Force major command, from a field operating agency, and renamed the Air Force Reserve Command.

Air Force Reservists, through their unselfish devotion to duty, are dedicated "Citizen Airmen" who have served America proudly and with distinction for 50 years.

## THE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on March 18 in Statuary Hall we held a ceremony celebrating the 20th anniversary of the return to the people of Hungary of the Holy Crown of Hungary, the Crown of St. Stephen. The United States government was custodian for a third of a century (from 1945 to 1978) of this most important symbol of the Hungarian nation.

At the time the Crown was returned to Hungary, Dr. Robert King, who currently serves as my Chief of Staff, was a member of the staff of the National Security Council at the Carter White House. He was involved on behalf of the White House in the decisions surrounding the return of the Crown, and he was an official member or the delegation headed by Secretary of State Vance which returned the Crown to Hungary. It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that Bob's association with Hungary and with the Crown predates our association in my office.

In connection with the ceremony in Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol, Bob prepared a written description of the background information on the political history and the art history of the crown. Because of the significance and the interest in this important coronation symbol and historic object, Mr. Speaker, I ask that this description be placed in the RECORD.

### THE HUNGARIAN CROWN

"The Holy Crown of Hungary" (Magyar Szent Korona) or "the Crown of St. Stephen" is the medieval Crown that for centuries was the symbol of Hungarian kingship and today remains a powerful symbol of the Hungarian nation. The Crown is depicted atop the Hungarian national crest, which was adopted as the official symbol of the Republic of Hungary.

For centuries the Hungarian Crown has been linked with St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Medieval records report that Pope Sylvester II gave a Crown to Stephen for his coronation in 1001. Because of this tradition, the Crown has long symbolized Hungary's cultural, political, and religious links with Western Europe, although the present Crown is not the actual object given by Sylvester II.

The Crown is composed of two parts. The upper portion is composed of two cross-bands with enamel panels with Latin inscriptions. Earlier, it was believed that the Latin portion of the Crown was a remnant of the Crown given by Sylvester II. Contemporary scholars now believe that it is a reliquary or other object associated with Stephen. The lower portion is a Byzantine crown produced between 1067 and 1077 which was made for the wife of King Geza I, and it was a gift of the Byzantine emperor Michael Ducas.

These two separate portions were combined to create a crown for the coronation of one of Hungary's later kings. It was at this time that a cross was placed on top of the crossed Latin bands. Combining the two elements took place about the twelfth century. The first source calling this relic "the Holy Crown" dates from 1256, and by that date, it was in much the same form as it is today.

The Crown was last used for coronations in 1867, when Hapsburg Emperor Franz Joseph II was crowned King of Hungary, and in 1916, when his successor, Karl IV, was crowned. Karl was deposed in 1918 at the end of World War I, but the new independent State of Hungary remained a Kingdom without a king from 1918 until 1945.

Throughout its history the Crown has generally remained in Hungary, but it was frequently moved from place to place and hidden for security reasons. It was buried for four years after the national uprising of 1848–1849.

In November 1944, as the Soviet Army neared Budapest, the Crown guard moved the coronation regalia from the capital to western Hungary and Austria to protect them from damage in the fighting and to prevent their seizure by Soviet troops. On April 26, 1945, the guard buried the Crown in an oil drum at Mattsee in western Austria, and on July 25, 1945, the Crown and coronation regalia were transferred to U.S. Army officers in Augsburg, Germany. The Crown remained in American custody until January 6, 1978. Initially it was kept in the American occupation zone of Germany at a special military facility in Wiesbaden, and in the early 1950s, it was transferred to the U.S. Gold Depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

It was always the intention of the United States to return the Crown to Hungary, and it was designated "property of special status held in trust and safekeeping by United States authorities." Plans to return the Crown to Hungary were put off following the communist coup in Hungary in 1947 and the intensification of the Cold War. The Hungarian uprising of 1956, which was violently suppressed by Soviet troops, also made it impossible to return the Crown. It was only two decades later that gradual but significant domestic changes in Hungary opened up the opportunity for the Crown's return.

When Jimmy Carter became President in 1977, the U.S. reassessed its policies toward the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and determined that the U.S. should encourage relations between America and those Soviet client states which pursued international or domestic policies that differed from the Soviet Union. Since the late 1960s, Hungary's domestic economic and social policy had moved considerably away from the Soviet model and fostered market-oriented changes, which laid the foundation for Hungary's remarkable success in the post-communist period.

President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski agreed that the crown should be returned to Hungary. The Crown symbolized Hungary's links with the West and Hungarian national identity, and U.S. officials wanted to strengthen both. As a condition for the return, it was required that the Crown be placed on public display and representatives who accepted the Crown be leaders of a wide variety of Hungarian religious, social, cultural, and other groups.

The ceremony for return of the crown was held on January 6, 1978, in the rotunda of the Hungarian Parliament. The U.S. delegation was headed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Congressional members of that delegation included Congressman Lee Hamilton of Indiana and Fortney H. "Pete" Stark of California. Three weeks after the return of the Crown, it was put on display at the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest, and it has been on display there since that time.

Return of the Crown led to a marked improvement in U.S. relations with Hungary,

and that, in turn, contributed to greater Hungarian self-confidence and encouraged economic and political reform. The changes that took place in Hungary during this period were important in preparing Hungary for the successful transition to political democracy and free market economy in the period after 1989.

#### IN HONOR OF ST. EDWARD'S BOYS BASKETBALL TEAM

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments of the St. Edward's Boys Basketball Team and its coach, Eric Flannery. St. Ed's in Lakewood, Ohio won the Division I State Boys Basketball Championship on Saturday, March 28, 1998.

Although St. Ed's was ranked number one in the finals, the Eagles still had to overcome their longtime rivals, the St. Ignatius Wildcats of Cleveland, in order to win the championship. This was the first time two Cleveland-area schools met for a boys basketball championship, and thanks to the skill of Coach Flannery and the teamwork of the players, St. Ed's won 70-61. The Eagles' strong offense and solid defense kept the Wildcats at bay throughout the game. This year's victory makes St. Ed's only the 15th school to win consecutive boys basketball championships.

My fellow colleagues, join me in saluting the 1998 Division I State Basketball Champions from Lakewood, Ohio, the St. Edward's Boys Basketball Team and its coach, Eric Flannery.

#### TRIBUTE TO STANLEY M. GRUBE

#### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to honor an individual whose dedication to the community and to the overall well-being of the 43rd Congressional District is unparalleled. My district has been fortunate to have dynamic and dedicated community leaders who willingly and unselfishly given of their time and talents to promote the businesses, schools, and community organizations within their various cities and throughout the district as a whole. Mr. Stanley M. Grube is one of these individuals.

Stan Grube has been extremely involved in several health care membership activities as well as various community education activities. He has served as Chairman of the Corona-Norco Unified School District Year-Round Education Task Force, in addition to currently serving as a member of the Riverside Community College Foundation and La Sierra University's Community Advisory Council for the California School Administrator Credentials Program.

Stan Grube is Chairman and member of the County of Riverside Emergency Medical Care Committee and Externa, Advisory Board Mem-

#### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ber for the University of Miami Comprehensive Drug Research Center. His community involvement extends from past positions on the Corona Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, President and member of the Board of Directors for the United Way, Corona Rotary Club and the Corona-Norco Family YMCA. In 1997, he appointed by Governor Pete Wilson to the Economic Strategy Panel.

Stan's outstanding accomplishments make me proud to call him my friend, community member, and fellow American. I thank him for his contribution to the betterment of the community and I encourage him to keep up the good work.

#### 50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM AMENDMENT ACT OF 1998

#### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, last year the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program was signed into law. Beginning next year, selected designs from each of the fifty states will be minted on the reverse side of U.S. quarters dollars for circulation. Five states per year will have quarters minted with corresponding designs issued in the order of the states' ratification of the Constitution or admission into the Union.

In addition to the possibility of raising revenue for the federal treasury, attention will be focused upon the states through the diversity of designs that will commemorate their history. I believe this is a great program and everyone should be allowed to participate. However, this was not the case. As usual, the territories and the District of Columbia were overlooked.

Although this nation supposedly is "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," you have to look no further than the territories and the District to realize that it is not. As a citizen of lower station, one who is not allowed to vote at presidential elections—a delegate, not quite a full Member of Congress, who hails from an unincorporated territory with an unresolved political status, I have been designated to be the one from my home island to make sure that we get a fair shake anytime we can. Oftentimes the objective is impossible. We have to work twice as hard in order to get half as much. This is why I strongly support Delegate NORTON's amendment to the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program.

The territories and the District need and deserve all the recognition and attention we can get. Extending the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program for another year to accommodate the territories and the District is equitable, it is sensible, and it is fair. This year marks Guam's centennial under the American flag. It would be a fitting tribute to include the territories in this commemorative coin initiative. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

*April 1, 1998*

#### INTRODUCTION OF "TAX ON TALKING REPEAL ACT OF 1998"

#### HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, after serving on the House Committee on Ways and Means for the past three and one-half years, I continue to be amazed at the outrageous provisions that encompass our current tax code. In no small part many of these provisions are a function of a tax code that is spiraling out of control. The irony is that while our tax code has 7 million words it lacks two simple words—common sense.

One of the most ridiculous tax code provisions I have discovered imposes a 3 per cent luxury tax on the telephone service of every single American. The legislation I am introducing today, with my colleague from Louisiana, Congressman BILLY TAUZIN, will repeal this federal luxury tax on talking. Common sense suggests a number of reasons for swift enactment of our legislation to repeal the luxury tax on telephone service.

First, this was a "temporary" tax first adopted in 1898 to fund the Spanish-American War. One hundred years later this "temporary" tax still exists. For over fifty years the tax served as a means to meet revenue needs imposed by the Spanish-American War, World War I, the depression, World War II, the Korean War and Vietnam. In 1965, Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee declared, "the emergency conditions which gave birth to these taxes have long since disappeared. The taxes have remained, to become a source of discrimination among taxpayers."

Secondly, everyone realizes that having a telephone in your home is no longer a luxury. Since the enactment of this tax 100 years ago, telephone service has evolved into a vital infrastructure for modern life. The use of telephone services by a select few in the 1930s has exploded to the point that over 90 percent of American homes and businesses, across all segments of society, are wired for telephone service. In 1990, the Congressional Research Service reported, "A consensus has emerged that the telephone today is no longer viewed as a luxury and can best be compared to an item of general consumption. The tax bears no direct relation to any government service received by the telephone consumer."

Third, like all luxury taxes, the federal telephone excise tax is regressive. Consumer expenditures on telephone service are a higher percentage of income for lower income families than for higher income families. In 1987, the Department of Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, determined that "the communications excise tax causes economic distortion and inequities among households and that there is no policy rationale for retaining the tax."

The repeal of the federal telephone excise tax would instantly accomplish what Congress had hoped to do through the Telecommunications Act of 1996—lower customer bills. Telephone service in America today is a basic necessity, a part of our daily lives. Americans



should not have to pay a tax to the Federal Government in order to call their families on holidays or Mom on Mother's Day. Common sense tells us this is an unreasonable tax. Common sense tells us that repeal is necessary.

In closing, I would like to commend my colleague, Representative BILLY TAUZIN, for his willingness to work with me in moving for swift enactment of the Tax on Talking Repeal Act. I urge all of my colleagues to join us in supporting this measure.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ON THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH—A DEDICATION TO HIS LIFE AND WORDS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life and the contributions of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and to mark the thirtieth anniversary of his tragic death on April 4th, 1968.

Dr. King's life is a testament to our highest values of peace, equality, and justice that we honor in this nation. I shudder to think of our country without the words, the inspiration, and the activism of Dr. King. I shudder to think of this world without his eloquent voice to lead us in preserving civil rights and human rights for all people, no matter their differences.

Mr. Speaker, it is in honor of Dr. King that we must rededicate ourselves to an unfinished task—the elimination of social, legal, and economic discrimination against all minorities, against all disadvantaged Americans. Let us remember his achievements so that his vision of a peaceful, prosperous humanity will not be silenced and will not go unheeded.

During the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's, Dr. King was an advocate for nonviolent change. His beliefs were the basis for an effective and powerful movement by Americans everywhere to protest against blatant racism in the form of racial segregation. He organized "sit-ins" and boycotts against both public and private institutions participating in the segregation of black people. His immensely influential work with the civil rights campaign earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. Our nation was in shock and grief after his tragic and untimely assassination on April 4, 1968.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues share with me the profound inspiration and hope that I experienced as I listened to Dr. King's stirring "I Have a Dream" speech during the 1964 civil rights demonstration in our nation's capital. I still remember the urgency of his words to the poor, the disenfranchised, and the oppressed.

And when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village, from every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands, and sing in the words of the Old Negro spiritual: "Free

at Last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

Mr. Speaker, we in this Congress know that Dr. King's remarkable dream is still unfulfilled. We know that those who are weak, those who suffer from poverty, from hatred, from ignorance, are those for whom our country is still returning the check that Dr. King denounced—the check marked "insufficient funds." The disease of discrimination still exists in our country in both its most blatant and more subtle forms. Equal political participation still eludes our fight for equal justice for all. Our liberty is incomplete without adequate provisions for the elderly and without quality care for our children.

We cannot succeed in our quest for liberty and freedom without acknowledging, as Dr. King wisely taught us that "there is no peace without justice." Therefore, we must continue to struggle for justice. We must support our President who engages this nation in a dialogue of race with his "Initiative on Race: One America in the 21st Century." We must prosecute all hate crimes, those against race, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality, against anyone who is different. We must give everyone equal opportunities to education, especially higher education. We must pass just laws which protect those who remain unprotected by our system. We must create and pass a budget which takes into account the needs of all Americans.

Genuine leadership will result in genuine reform. We cannot have genuine reform until we take into account the relative position of minorities, and the relative position of the economically disadvantaged. There will be no peace and true prosperity in this country until every homeless person has shelter and every hungry mouth is fed.

Americans have common needs and common desires, and we must work with each other, not against each other, to achieve our goals. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke to us of unity, not dissension. It is our responsibility to move toward social justice through non-violent means, and it is our responsibility to prevent violence by examining our laws and their enforcement.

We must learn to enact change, rather than merely react to change. We can start by recognizing the ways in which discrimination operates in subtle and insidious ways within our society despite our laws, ways which may not be as obvious as segregation, but are discrimination nonetheless.

We must acknowledge that America cannot rest on laurels of prosperity, but must continue to seek a prosperous equality. We can be non-violent in ways that are filled with respect and dignity for all.

Mr. Speaker, as this nation solemnly marks 30 years since the tragic and violent and untimely death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., I urge my colleagues in the Congress to recommit ourselves to the struggle which Dr. King so personified and defined. I urge my colleagues in the Congress to share with me my appreciation of this great man and to work together to achieve his vision. The road to Dr. King's vision of peace is long and difficult. Let us not be daunted. Let us march together for freedom.

RETURN OF THE DEADLINE

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 1, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, this month millions of Coloradans will begin the time-consuming and stressful task of preparing tax returns for the April 15th deadline. Considering the time, irritation, and inconvenience required to comply with our increasingly complicated federal tax code each year, it's not surprising that some common synonyms for the word "tax" include: *demand, oppress, accuse, exhaust, and burden.*

Americans spend a combined 5½ billion hours each year working to comply with our current tax system. Meanwhile, the 114,000 employees of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) are toiling too. They must in order to churn out the 8 billion pages of forms and instructions mailed to lucky recipients like you and me each January. And don't forget the trees. Over 300,000 trees are chopped down each year just to produce the paper for these riveting publications. Even the easiest form, the 1040EZ, has 33 pages of instructions—all in fine print.

Meanwhile, what do we have to show for our personal contributions of time, stress and inconvenience? A federal budget that amounts to more than \$1.7 trillion per year, and a federal debt surpassing \$5.5 trillion and gaining. If all that cash was going only to the essential functions of government—defending our borders, and providing those services that cannot be effectively left to individuals, States, groups, charities, or markets—we'd be in good shape. But in reality, much of this spending goes toward programs our government has no business providing, or all too often, is just plain squandered. Remember the "essential" expenditure of \$800,000 to study methane production in European cows, or the \$13,000 we spent to fly top Clinton officials an enduring 55 miles for a round of golf?

No, this is just plain wrong, and this is the very reason I came to Congress. Just weeks ago I presented the taxpayers with a check for more than \$354,000 in unspent funds from my 1997 office budget—nearly 40 percent of my allotment. This is but a small example of how our government, can be doing much more work, for much less cash.

This is why I cosponsored and voted for three of the most important pieces of legislation in decades. The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, providing the first net tax cut in 16 years; the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, bringing our federal books in balance for the first time since 1969; and the IRS Restructuring Act, getting us one step closer to reining in one of the most abusive agencies in America, and setting us up to scrap the entire tax code in favor of one that is fairer, flatter, and simpler.

But we all have a role in making our government better and more responsive. Each and every one of us has the moral obligation to ensure our government is the leanest and most efficient service provider on Earth.

All Americans should keep in close touch with their elected officials—call them, write

them, and e-mail them. Remind your public servants that you are watching their every move, and that the measure of their achievement depends upon the betterment of your life, and that of your family.

There is an old saying that government is a necessary evil. Let's just ensure that when we write those checks on April 15th, we are not buying more evil than we can handle.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 2, 1998, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

### APRIL 21

10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance, focusing on crime programs.  
Room to be announced

### APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on Title V amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975.  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Ballistic Missile Defense program.  
SD-192

### APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
SD-138

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.  
SD-124

Labor and Human Resources  
Children and Families Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds through fiscal year 2002 for the Head Start program.  
SD-430

10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on infectious diseases.  
SD-192

### APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine reading and literacy initiatives.  
SD-430

10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Bosnia.  
Room to be announced

### APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation relating to assistive technology.  
SD-430

Indian Affairs  
To resume hearings to examine Indian gaming issues.  
Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Bosnian assistance.  
SD-192

### APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.  
SD-138

10:00 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Public Health and Safety Subcommittee  
To resume hearings to examine the role of the Agency for Health Care Policy Research in health care quality.  
SD-430

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on title IV of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System, and S. 624, to establish a competitive process for the awarding of concession con-

April 1, 1998

tracts in units of the National Park System.  
SD-366

### MAY 5

10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for foreign assistance programs.  
Room to be announced

### MAY 6

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the U.S. Pacific Command.  
SD-192

### MAY 7

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Science and Technology.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Executive Office of the President.  
SD-192

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on titles VI, VII, VIII, and XI of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System.  
SD-366

### MAY 11

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192

### MAY 13

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192

### MAY 14

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on titles IX and X of S. 1693, to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System, and S. 1614, to require a permit for the making of motion picture, television



April 1, 1998

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

5781

program, or other forms of commercial visual depiction in a unit of the National Park System or National Wildlife Refuge System.

OCTOBER 6

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345 Cannon Building

SD-366

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1999 for the Small Business Administration.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the economic and political situation in India.

SD-419

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 2

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine airline ticketing practices.

SD-138